



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

### Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

### About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>





600090177U







## HELPS FOR LATIN STUDENTS

LONDON : PRINTED BY  
SPOTTISWOODE AND CO., NEW-STREET SQUARE  
AND PARLIAMENT STREET

# HELPS

FOR

# LATIN STUDENTS

*A Series of Extracts from the best known Authors*

TOGETHER WITH EXAMINATION PAPERS, CLASSIFIED QUESTIONS ON THE  
PARTS OF SPEECH, SENTENCES ILLUSTRATING GRAMMATICAL  
PECULIARITIES FOR TRANSLATION AND RE-TRANSLATION,  
A CHAPTER ON ETYMOLOGY, ETC.

BY

W. T. JEFFCOTT

(LONDON UNIVERSITY)

VICE-PRINCIPAL OF THE HIGH SCHOOL, MARGATE; AND

G. J. TOSSELL

(LONDON UNIVERSITY)

SENIOR ASSISTANT-MASTER IN THE HIGH SCHOOL, MARGATE

*Joint Editors of 'The French Newspaper Reader' 'The German Newspaper Reader' 'The Lay of the Last Minstrel' 'The School Manual' &c.*

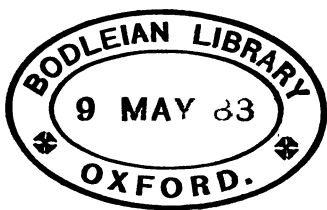
LONDON  
LONGMANS, GREEN, AND CO.

1883

*All rights reserved*

305. g. 184.





## PREFACE.

---

THE appearance of a new Latin Reader requires a word of explanation. It is not that the Editors pretend to present to the readers of the book any new or specially good selection from the Classics : but they venture to hope that the volume will be a most useful classbook to have as a companion to the Latin Grammar and whatever book may be used in the class for translation. It not only contains a very good selection of readings from the best authors, but it also includes examination papers on the *accidence* and the easier rules of *syntax* ; classified questions on the uses, meaning and government of various parts of speech ; a collection of sentences each containing some grammatical fault to be corrected by the pupil ; also a number of homonyms, and useful phrases to be committed to memory ; a collection of sentences introducing various grammatical

difficulties for translation by the class ; and lastly, an etymological catalogue of about two hundred words, the derivations of which have been asked in the various public examinations, so that it provides a most valuable note-book and test paper for students.

There are three special advantages with regard to the arrangement of this book which are worthy of note :—

(1) Portions of it can be used very well as test exercises without preparation—*e.g.* in the lowest forms, those sentences given for correction ; in the middle forms, the classified questions or the sentences for translation ; in the upper forms, the extracts as practice in unseen translation.

(2) Other portions, such as the papers on accident and the classified questions, might very well be given as lessons for preparation and there is a great inducement for this, as a space has been left at the bottom of the page for notes taken in class such as the master may think necessary to give.

(3) The papers and the questions are graduated with such nicety that they present work for the lower, as well as the higher, forms, so that the book

may well be adopted in a whole school. The great advantage of this plan would be that boys from the first moment of adopting it would begin to know, and as years went by would more and more realise, what a storehouse of useful knowledge was contained in the book, in the collection of difficult phrases, in the table of homonyms and in the catalogue of derivations. So by continual acquaintance with the book, both boys and masters would learn its value, and would recognise that it is really, according to its title: 'A Help to the Study of Latin.'

GEORGE WHARTON ROBINSON, M.A. Oxon.

*The High School, Margate.*



# HELPS

FOR

## LATIN STUDENTS.

---

### SELECTIONS FROM LATIN AUTHORS.

CÆSAR.—*De Bell. Gall.* V. xiii. xiv.

INSULA natura triquetra, cujus unum latus est contra Galliam. Hujus lateris alter angulus—qui est ad Cantium, quò fere omnes ex Galliâ naves appelluntur—ad orientem solem, inferior ad meridiem, spectat. Hoc latus tenet circiter millia passuum quingenta. Alterum vergit ad Hispaniam atque occidentem solem, quâ ex parte est Hibernia, dimidio minor, ut æstimatur, quàm Britannia; sed pari spatio transmissus, atque ex Galliâ, est in Britanniam. In hoc medio cursu est insula, quæ appellatur Mona; complures præterea minores objectæ insulæ existimantur; de quibus insulis nonnulli scripserunt dies continuos triginta sub brumâ esse noctem. Nos nihil de eo percontationibus reperiebamus, nisi certis ex aquâ mensuris breviores esse, quàm in continente, noctes videbamus. Hujus est longitudo lateris, ut fert illorum opinio, septingentorum millium. Tertium est contra septentriones, cui parti nulla est objecta terra; sed ejus angulus lateris maximè ad Germaniam

spectat: huic millia passuum octingenta in longitudinem esse existimatur. Ita omnis insula est in circuitu viciis centum millium passuum.

Ex his omnibus longe sunt humanissimi, qui Cantium incolunt, quæ regio est maritima omnis; neque multum a Gallicâ differunt consuetudine. Interiores plerique frumenta non serunt, sed lacte et carne vivunt, pellibusque sunt vestiti. Omnes verò se Britanni vitro inficiunt, quod cæruleum efficit colorem, atque hoc horridiore sunt in pugnâ aspectu: capilloque sunt promisso, atque omni parte corporis rasâ præter caput et labrum superius.

VIRGIL.—*Æneid* I. 1.

Arma virumque cano, Trojæ qui primus ab oris  
 Italiam, fato profugus, Laviniaque venit  
 Litora; multum ille et terris jactatus et alto  
 Vi superûm, sævæ memorem Junonis ob iram:  
 Multa quoque et bello passus, dum conderet urbem,  
 Inferretque deos Latio: genus unde Latinum,  
 Albanique patres, atque altæ mœnia Romæ.

Musa, mihi causas memora, quo numine læso  
 Quidve dolens, regina deûm tot volvere casus  
 Insignem pietate virum, tot adire labores,  
 Impulerit. Tantæne animis cœlestibus iræ?

HORACE.—*Odes* II. xiv.

Eheu fugaces, Postume, Postume,  
 Labuntur anni nec pietas moram  
 Rugis et instanti senectæ  
 Afferet indomitæque morti;

Non, si trecentis, quotquot eunt dies,  
Amice, places illacrimabilem  
    Plutona tauris, qui ter amplum  
    Geryonen Tityonque tristi  
Compescit unda, scilicet omnibus,  
Quicumque terræ munere vescimur,  
    Enaviganda, sive reges  
    Sive inopes erimus coloni.  
Frustra cruento Marte carebimus  
Fractisque rauci fluctibus Hadriæ,  
    Frustra per autumnos nocentem  
    Corporibus metuemus Austrum :  
Visendus ater flumine languido  
Cocytos errans et Danai genus  
    Infame damnatusque longi  
    Sisyphus Æolides laboris.  
Linquenda tellus et domus et placens  
Uxor, neque harum, quas colis, arborum  
    Te præter invisas cupressos  
    Ulla brevem dominum sequetur.  
Absumet heres Cæcuba dignior  
Servata centum clavibus et mero  
    Tinget pavimentum superbo,  
    Pontificum potiore cœnis.

NEPOS.—*Epaminondas.*

Epaminondas, Polymnis filius, Thebanus. De quo priusquam scribimus, hæc præcipienda videntur lectoribus, ne alienos mores ad suos referant; neve ea, quæ ipsis leviora sunt, pari modo apud cæteros fuisse arbitrentur. Scimus enim musicen nostris moribus abesse a principis persona, saltare vero etiam in vitiis poni.



Quæ omnia apud Græcos et grata et laude digna ducuntur. Cum autem exprimere imaginem consuetudinis atque vitæ velimus Epaminondæ, nihil videmur debere prætermittere, quod pertineat ad eam declarandam. Quare dicemus primum de genere ejus, deinde quibus disciplinis et a quibus sit eruditus, tum de moribus ingenique facultatibus, et si qua alia memoria digna erunt; postremo de rebus gestis, quæ a plurimis omnium anteponuntur virtutibus.

Fuit etiam disertus, ut nemo ei Thebanus par esset eloquentia, neque minus concinnus in brevitate respondendi, quam in perpetua oratione ornatus. Habuit obtrectatorem Meneclidam quemdam indidem Thebis, et adversarium in administranda republica, satis exercitatum in dicendo, ut Thebanum scilicet. Namque illi genti plus inest virium, quam ingenii. Is quod in re militari florere Epaminondam videbat, hortari solebat Thebanos, ut pacem bello anteferrent, ne illius imperatoris opera desideraretur. Huic ille: 'Fallis,' inquit, 'verbo cives tuos, quod hos a bello avocas; otii enim nomine servitutem concilias: nam paritur pax bello. Itaque qui ea diutina volunt frui bello exercitati esse debent. Quare si principes Græciæ vultis esse, castris est vobis utendum, non palæstra.'

VIRGIL.—*Æneid* II. 13.

Fracti bello fatisque repulsi,  
Ductores Danaûm, tot jam labentibus annis,  
Instar montis equum, divinâ Palladis arte,  
Ædificant; sectaque intexunt abiete costas.  
Votum pro reditu simulant: ea fama vagatur.  
Huc delecta virûm sortiti corpora furtim

Includunt cæco lateri ; penitusque cavernas  
Ingentes utrumque armato milite complent.

Est in conspectu Tenedos, notissima famâ  
Insula, dives opum, Priami dum regna manebant ;  
Nunc tantum sinus et statio malefida carinis :  
Huc se provecti deserto in litore condunt :  
Nos abiisse rati et vento petiisse Mycenâs.  
Ergo omnis longo solvit se Teucria luctu :  
Panduntur portæ : juvat ire, et Dorica castra  
Desertosque videre locos litusque relictum.  
Hic Dolopum manus, hic sævus tendebat Achilles :  
Classibus hic locus : hic acies certare solebant.  
Pars stupet innuptæ donum exitiale Minervæ,  
Et molem mirantur equi : primusque Thymoetes  
Duci intra muros hortatur, et arce locari ;  
Sive dolo, seu jam Trojæ sic fata ferebant.  
At Capys, et quorum melior sententia menti,  
Aut pelago Danaûm insidias suspectaque dona  
Præcipitare jubent, subjectisque urere flammis ;  
Aut terebrare cavas uteri et tentare latebras.  
Scinditur incertum studia in contraria vulgus.  
Primus ibi ante omnes, magnâ comitante catervâ,  
Laocoön ardens summâ decurrit ab arce ;  
Et procul : ' O miseri, quæ tanta insania, cives ?  
Creditis avectos hostes ? aut ulla putatis  
Dona carere dolis Danaûm ? sic notus Ulixes ?  
Aut hoc inclusi ligno occultantur Achivi ;  
Aut hæc in nostros fabricata est machina muros,  
Inspectura domos venturaque desuper urbi ;  
Aut aliquis latet error : equo ne credite, Teucri.  
Quicquid id est, timeo Danaos et dona ferentes.'  
Sic fatus, validis ingentem viribus hastam  
In latus, inque feri curvam compagibus alvum

Contorsit : stetit illa tremens, uteroque recusso  
Insonuere cavæ gemitumque dedere cavernæ.

NEPOS.—*Miltiades*.

Darius autem cum ex Europa in Asiam redisset, hortantibus amicis, ut Græciam redigeret in suam potestatem, classem quingentarum navium comparavit, eique Datim præfecit et Artaphernem, hisque ducenta peditum, decem millia equitum dedit, causam interserens se hostem esse Atheniensibus, quod eorum auxilio Iones Sardis expugnassent suaque præsidia interfecissent. Illi præfecti regii, classe ad Eubœam appulsa, celeriter Eretriam ceperunt omnesque ejus gentis cives abreptos in Asiam ad regem miserunt. Inde ad Atticam accesserunt ac suas copias in campum Marathonæ deduxerunt. Is est ab oppido circiter millia passuum decem. Hoc tumultu Athenienses tam propinquo tamque magno permoti auxilium nusquam nisi a Lacedæmoniis petiverunt, Phidippidemque cursorem ejus generis, qui ἡμεροδρόμοι vocantur, Lacedæmonem miserunt, ut nuntiaret, quam celeri opus esset auxilio. Domi autem creant decem prætores, qui exercitui præessent, in iis Miltiadem, inter quos magna fuit contentio, utrum mœnibus defenderent, an obviam irent hostibus acieque decernerent. Unus Miltiades maxime nitebatur, ut primo quoque tempore castra fierent : id si factum esset, et civibus animum accersurum, cum viderent de eorum virtute non desperari, et hostes eadem re fore tardiores, si animadverterent auderi adversus se tam exiguis copiis dimicare.

VIRGIL.—*Eclogue IX.* 46.*Mœris.*

*M.* Daphni, quid antiquos signorum suspicis ortus ?  
Ecce Dionæi processit Cæsaris astrum,  
Astrum, quo segetes gauderent frugibus et quo  
Duceret apricis in collibus uva colorem.  
Insere, Daphni, piros : carpent tua poma nepotes.  
Omnia fert setas, animum quoque : sæpe ego longos  
Cantando puerum memini me condere soles ;  
Nunc oblita mihi tot carmina ; vox quoque Mœrim  
Jam fugit ipsa : lupi Mœrim videre priores.  
Sed tamen ista satis referet tibi sæpe Menalcas.

HORACE.—*Epistolæ I.* xix. 35.

Scire velis, mea cur ingratus opuscula lector  
Laudet ametque domi, premat extra limen iniquis :  
Non ego ventosæ plebis suffragia venor  
Impensis cœnarum et tritæ munere vestis ;  
Non ego nobilium scriptorum auditor et ultor  
Grammaticas ambire tribus et pulpita dignor.  
Hinc illæ lacrimæ. 'Spissis indigna theatris  
Scripta pudet recitare et nugis addere pondus'  
Si dixi, 'rides' ait 'et Jovis auribus ista  
Servas : fidis enim manare poëtica mella  
Te solum, tibi pulcher.' Ad hæc ego naribus uti  
Formido et, luctantis acuto ne secer ungui,  
'Displicet iste locus' clamo et diludia posco ;  
Ludus enim genuit trepidum certamen et iram,  
Ira truces inimicitias et funebre bellum.

HORACE.—*Odes* I. 22.

Integer vitæ scelerisque purus  
Non eget Mauris jaculis neque arcu  
Nec venenatis gravida sagittis,

Fusce, pharetra,

Sive per Syrtes iter æstuosas  
Sive facturus per inhospitalem  
Caucasum vel quæ loca fabulosus

Lambit Hydaspes.

Namque me silva lupus in Sabina,  
Dum meam canto Lalagen et ultra  
Terminum curis vagor expeditis,

Fugit inermem,

Quale portentum neque militaris  
Daunias latis alit æsculetis,  
Nec Jubbæ tellus generat, leonum

Arida nutrix.

Pone me pigris ubi nulla campis  
Arbor æstiva recreatur aura,  
Quod latus mundi nebulæ malusque

Jupiter urget;

Pone sub curru nimium propinqui  
Solis in terra domibus negata :

Dulce ridentem Lalagen amabo,  
Dulce loquentem.

CORNELIUS NEPOS.—*Hannibal's Oath.*

‘Pater meus,’ inquit, ‘Hamilcar, puerulo me, utpote non amplius novem annos nato, in Hispaniam imperator proficiscens, Carthagine Jovi Optimo Maximo hostias immolavit. Quæ divina res dum conficiebatur, quæ-

sivit a me, vellemne secum in castra proficisci. Id cum libenter accepissem, atque ab eo petere cœpissem, ne dubitaret ducere, tum ille, faciam, inquit, si fidem mihi, quam postulo, dederis. Simul me ad aram adduxit, apud quam sacrificare instituerat, eamque, cæteris remotis, tenentem jurare jussit, nunquam me in amicitia cum Romanis fore. Id ego jusjurandum patri datum usque ad hanc ætatem ita conservavi, ut nemini dubium esse debeat, quin reliquo tempore eadem mente sim futurus. Quare si quid amice de Romanis cogitabis, non imprudenter feceris, si me celâris. Cum quidem bellum parabis, te ipsum frustraberis, si non me in eo principem posueris.'

PHÆDRUS IV.—Fab. iii. *De Vulpe et Uva.*

Fame coacta vulpes alta in vinea  
Uvam appetebat summis saliens viribus ;  
Quam tangere ut non potuit, discedens ait,  
'Nondum matura est ; nolo acerbam sumere.'

Qui facere quæ non possunt, verbis elevant,  
Adscribere hoc debebunt exemplum sibi.

PHÆDRUS IV.—Fab. xix. *Serpens. Misericordia nociva.*

Qui fert malis auxilium, post tempus dolet.  
Gelu rigentem quidam colubram sustulit  
Sinuque fovit, contra se ipse misericors :  
Namque ut refecta est, necuit hominem protinus.  
Hanc alia quum rogaret causam facinoris,  
Respondit, ' Ne quis discat prodesse improbis.'

CÆSAR.—*De Bell. Gall.* II. xxx.

Ac primo adventu exercitûs nostri crebras ex oppido excursions faciebant, parvulisque proeliis cum nostris contendebant: postea, vallo pedum duodecim, in circuitu quindecim millium, crebrisque castellis circummuniti, oppido sese continebant. Ubi, vineis actis, aggere exstructo, turrim procul constitui viderunt, primûm irridere ex muro, atque increpitare vocibus, quò tanta machinatio ab tanto spatio institueretur? quibusnam manibus, aut quibus viribus, præsertim homines tantulæ staturæ—nam plerumque hominibus Gallis, præ magnitudine corporum suorum, brevis nostra contemptui est,—tanti oneris turrim in muros sese collocare confiderent?

Ubi verò moveri et appropinquare mœnibus viderunt, novâ atque inusitatâ specie commoti, legatos ad Cæsarem de pace miserunt, qui ad hunc modum locuti: Non se existimare Romanos sine ope divinâ bellum gerere, qui tantæ altitudinis machinationes tantâ celeritate promovere, et ex propinquitate pugnare, possent: se suaque omnia eorum potestati permittere, dixerunt. Unum petere ac deprecari: si forte, pro suâ clementiâ ac mansuetudine, quam ipsi ab aliis audirent, statuisset Aduatucos esse conservandos ne se armis despoliaret: sibi omnes fere finitimos esse inimicos, ac suæ virtuti invidere; a quibus se defendere, traditis armis, non possent. Sibi præstare, si in eum casum deducerentur, quamvis fortunam a Populo Romano pati, quàm ab his per cruciatum interfici, inter quos dominari consuëssent.

Ad hæc Cæsar respondit: Se magis consuetudine suâ, quàm merito eorum, civitatem conservaturum, si

priùs, quàm murum aries attigisset, se dedidissent : sed deditionis nullam esse conditionem, nisi armis traditis : se id, quod in Nervii fecisset, facturum, finitimisque imperaturum, ne quam dedititiis Populi Romani injuriam inferrent. Re nuntiatâ ad suos, quæ imperarentur, facere dixerunt. Armorum magnâ multitudine de muro in fossam, quæ erat ante oppidum, jactâ, sic ut prope summam muri aggerisque altitudinem acervi armorum adæquarent—et tamen circiter parte tertiâ, ut postea perspectum est, celatâ atque in oppido retentâ—portis patefactis, eo die pace sunt usi.

SALLUST.—*Catiline* XXXIV.

Ad hæc Q. Marcius respondit, si quid ab senatu petere vellent, ab armis discedant. Romam supplices proficiscantur : eâ misericordiâ atque mansuetudine senatum populumque Romanum semper fuisse, ut nemo unquam ab eo frustra auxilium petiverit. At Catilina ex itinere plerisque consularibus, prætereâ optumo cuique, literas mittit : se, falsis criminibus circumventum, quoniam factioni inimicorum resistere nequiverit, fortunæ cedere, Massiliam in exilium proficisci ; non quò sibi tanti sceleris conscius esset ; sed uti respublica quieta foret, neve ex suâ contentione seditio oriretur. Ab his longè diversas litteras Q. Catulus in senatu recitavit, quas sibi nomine Catilinæ redditas dicebat.

HORACE.—*Odes* I. xiv.

O navis, referent in mare te novi  
 Fluctus. O quid agis ? Fortiter occupa  
 Portum. Nonne vides, ut  
 Nudum remigio latus



Et malus celeri saucius Africo  
Antennæque gemant ac sine funibus  
Vix durare carinæ  
Possint imperiosius  
Æquor? Non tibi sunt integra lintea,  
Non Dî, quos iterum pressa voces malo.  
Quamvis Pontica pinus,  
Silvæ filia nobilis,  
Jactes et genus et nomen inutile,  
Nil pictis timidus navita puppibus  
Fidit. Tu, nisi ventis  
Debes ludibrium, cave.  
Nuper sollicitum quæ mihi tædium,  
Nunc desiderium curaque non levis,  
Interfusa nitentes  
Vites æquora Cycladas.

VIRGIL.—*Æneid* II. 199.

Hic aliud majus miseris multoque tremendum  
Objicitur magis, atque improvida pectora turbat.  
Laocoön, ductus Neptuno sorte sacerdos,  
Solemnes taurum ingentem mactabat ad aras.  
Ecce autem gemini a Tenedo tranquilla per alta  
(Horresco referens) immensis orbibus angues  
Incumbunt pelago, pariterque ad litora tendunt:  
Pectora quorum inter fluctus arrecta, jubæque  
Sanguinæ exsuperant undas; pars cetera pontum  
Pone legit, sinuatque immensa volumine terga.  
Fit sonitus spumante salo: jamque arva tenebant,  
Ardentesque oculos suffecti sanguine et igni,  
Sibila lambebant linguis vibrantibus ora.  
Diffugimus visu exsanguis. Illi agmine certo

Laocoönta petunt : et primum parva duorum  
Corpora natorum serpens amplexus uterque  
Implicat, et miseros morsu depascitur artus.  
Post ipsum auxilio subeuntem ac tela ferentem  
Corripiunt spirisque ligant ingentibus : et jam  
Bis medium amplexi, bis collo squamea circum  
Terga dati, superant capite et cervicibus altis.  
Ille simul manibus tendit divellere nodos,  
Perfusus sanie vittas atroque veneno ;  
Clamores simul horrendos ad sidera tollit :  
Quales mugitus, fugit quum saucius aram  
Taurus et incertam excussit cervice securim.  
At gemini lapsu delubra ad summa dracones  
Effugiunt sævæque petunt Tritonidis arcem,  
Sub pedibusque Deæ clypeique sub orbe teguntur.  
Tum vero tremefacta novus per pectora cunctis  
Insinuat pavor ; et scelus expendisse merentem  
Laocoönta ferunt, sacrum qui cuspide robur  
Læserit et tergo sceleratam intorserit hastam.  
Ducendum ad sedes simulacrum orandaque Divæ  
Numina conclamant.

CICERO.—*De Senectute* XII.

Sequitur tertia vituperatio senectutis, quòd eam carere dicunt voluptatibus. O præclarum munus ætatis, si quidem id aufert nobis, quod est in adolescentiâ vitiosissimum ! Accipite enim, optimi adolescentes, veterem orationem Archytæ Tarentini, magni in primis et præclari viri, quæ mihi tradita est, quum essem adolescens Tarenti cum Q. Maximo. ‘Nullam capitaliorem pestem quàm corporis voluptatem hominibus dicebat a naturâ datam ; cujus voluptatis avidæ

libidines temere et effrenatè ad potiundum incitantur.

‘Hinc patriæ proditiones, hinc rerumpublicarum eversiones, hinc cum hostibus clandestina colloquia nasci; nullum denique scelus, nullum malum facinus esse, ad quod suscipiendum non libido voluptatis impelleret; stupra verò et adulteria et omne tale flagitium nullis excitari aliis illecebris, nisi voluptatis. Quumque homini sive natura sive quis Deus nihil mente præstabilius dedisset, huic divino muneri ac dono nihil esse tam inimicum quàm voluptatem.

‘Nec enim, libidine dominante, temperantiæ locum esse, neque omnino in voluptatis regno virtutem posse consistere. Quod quò magis intelligi posset, fingere animo jubebat tantâ incitatum aliquem voluptate corporis, quanta percipi posset maxima: nemini censebat fore dubium quin tandiu, dum ita gauderet, nihil agitare mente, nihil ratione, nihil cogitatione consequi posset. Quocirca nihil esse tam detestabile tamque pestiferum quàm voluptatem; siquidem ea, quum major esset atque longior, omne animi lumen exstingueret.’

HORACE.—*Ars Poetica*, 434.

Reges dicuntur multis urgere culullis  
Et torquere mero, quem perspexisse laborant,  
An sit amicitia dignus: si carmina condes,  
Nunquam te fallant animi sub vulpe latentes:  
Quintilio si quid recitares, ‘Corrige sodes  
Hoc,’ aiebat, ‘et hoc.’ Melius te posse negares,  
Bis terque expertum frustra, delere jubebat  
Et male tornatos incudi reddere versus.  
Si defendere delictum quam vertere malles,

Nullum ultra verbum aut operam insumebat inanem ;  
Quin sine rivali teque et tua solus amares.  
Vir bonus et prudens versus reprehendet inertos,  
Culpabit duros, incompitis allinet atrum  
Traverso calamo signum, ambitiosa recidet  
Ornamenta, parum claris lucem dare coget,  
Arguet ambigue dictum, mutanda notabit,  
Fiet Aristarchus ; non dicet, ' Cur ego amicum  
Offendam in nugis ? ' Hæ nugæ seria ducent  
In mala derisum semel exceptumque sinistre.

CICERO.—*De Senectute* VII.

At memoria minuitur.—Credo, nisi eam exerceas, aut si sis naturâ tardior. Themistocles omnium civium perceperat nomina ; num igitur censetis eum, quum ætate processisset, qui Aristides esset, Lysimachum salutare solitum ? Equidem non modò eos novi, qui sunt, sed eorum patres etiam et avos. Nec, sepulera legens, vereor, quod aiunt, ne memoriam perdam ; his enim ipsis legendis redeo in memoriam mortuorum. Nec vero quemquam senum audiivi oblitum quo loco thesaurum obruisset. Omnia quæ curant, meminerunt : vadimonia constituta ; qui sibi, quibus ipsi debeant.

Quid jurisconsulti ? quid pontifices ? quid augures ? quid philosophi senes ? quàm multa meminerunt ! Manent ingenia senibus, modò permaneat studium et industria ; nec ea solùm in claris et honoratis viris, sed in vitâ etiam privatâ et quietâ. Sophocles ad summam senectutem tragœdias fecit. Quod propter studium quum rem familiarem negligere videretur, a filiis in iudicium vocatus est, ut, quemadmodum nostro

more malè rem gerentibus patribus bonis interdici solet, sic illum, quasi desipientem, a re familiari removerent iudices. Tum senex dicitur eam fabulam, quam in manibus habebat et proximè scripserat, Œdipum Coloneum, recitasse iudicibus, quæsissequè num illud carmen desipientis videretur. Quo recitato, sententiis iudicum est liberatus.

LUCAN.—*Pharsalia* II. 505.

Et jam moturas ingentia pondera tures  
Erigit, et mediis subrepsit vinea muris :  
Ecce, nefas belli, reseratis agmina portis  
Captivum traxere ducem, civisque superbi  
Constitit ante pedes. Vultu tamen alta minaci  
Nobilitas recta ferrum cervice poposcit.  
Scit Cæsar pœnamque peti, veniamque timeri.  
'Vive, licet nolis, et nostro munere,' dixit,  
'Cerne diem. Victis jam spes bona partibus esto,  
Exemplumque mei : vel, si libet, arma retenta ;  
Et nihil hac venia, si viceris ipse, paciscor.'  
Fatur, et adstrictis laxari vincula palmis  
Imperat. Heu quanto melius vel cæde peracta  
Parcere Romano potuit fortuna pudori ;  
Pœnarum extremum cui fit, quod castra secutus  
Sit patriæ Magnumque ducem totumque senatum,  
Ignosci. Premit ille graves interritus iras,  
Et secum : 'Romamne petes, pacisque recessus,  
Degener ? In medios belli non ire furores,  
Jamdudum moriture, paras ? Rue certus, et omnes  
Lucis rumpe moras, et Cæsaris effuge munus.'

TACITUS.—*Historiæ* I. lvi.

Nocte quæ Kalendas Januarias secuta est, in coloniam Agrippinensem aquilifer quartæ legionis epulanti Vitellio nuntiat, quartam et duoetvicesimam legiones, projectis Galbæ imaginibus, in senatus ac populi Romani verba jurâsse. Id sacramentum inane visum : occupari nutantem fortunam et offerri principem placuit. Missi a Vitellio ad legiones legatosque qui descivisse a Galba superiorem exercitum nuntiarent : proinde aut bellandum adversus desciscentes aut, si concordia et pax placeat, faciendum imperatorem : et minore discrimine sumi principem quam quæri.

Proxima legionis primæ hiberna erant et promptissimus e legatis Fabius Valens. Is die proximo coloniam Agrippinensem cum equitibus legionis auxiliariorumque gressus imperatorem Vitellium consalutavit. Secutæ ingenti certamine ejusdem provinciæ legiones ; et superior exercitus, speciosis senatus populique Romani nominibus relictis, tertium Nonas Januarias Vitellio accessit : scires illum priore biduo non penes rempublicam fuisse. Ardorem exercituum Agrippinenses, Treveri, Lingones æquabant, auxilia equos arma pecuniam offerentes, ut quisque corpore opibus ingenio validus. Nec principes modo coloniarum aut castrorum, quibus præsentia ex affluenti et parta victoria magnæ spes, sed manipuli quoque et gregarius miles viatica sua et balteos phalerasque, insignia armorum argento decora, loco pecuniæ tradebant, instinctu et impetu et avaritia.

## LIVY, II. v.

Direptis bonis regum damnati proditores sump-  
tumque supplicium, conspectius eo quod pœnæ capiendæ

ministerium patri de liberis consulatus imposuit, et, qui spectator erat amovendus, eum ipsum fortuna exactorem supplicii dedit. Stabant deligati ad palum nobilissimi juvenes: sed a ceteris, velut ab ignotis capitibus, consulis liberi omnium in se averterant oculos, miserebatque non pœnæ magis homines quam sceleris quo pœnam meriti essent: illos eo potissimum anno patriam liberatam, patrem liberatorem, consulatum ortum ex domo Junia, patres, plebem, quidquid deorum hominumque Romanorum esset, induxisse in animum, ut superbo quondam regi, tum infesto exuli proderent. Consules in sedem processere suam, missique lictores ad sumendum supplicium: nudatos virgis cædunt securique feriunt, cum inter omne tempus pater vultusque et os ejus spectaculo esset eminente animo patrio inter publicæ pœnæ ministerium. Secundum pœnam nocentium, ut in utramque partem arcendis sceleribus exemplum nobile esset, præmium indici pecunia ex ærario, libertas et civitas data. Ille primum dicitur vindicta liberatus: quidam vindictæ quoque nomen tractum ab illo putant; Vindicio ipsi nomen fuisse.

TACITUS.—*Germania* X.

Auspicia sortesque ut qui maxime observant: sortium consuetudo simplex: virgam frugiferæ arbori decisam in surculos amputant eosque notis quibusdam discretos super candidam vestem temere ac fortuito spargunt: mox, si publice consultetur, sacerdos civitatis, sin privatim, ipse pater familiæ, precatus deos cœlumque suspiciens ter singulos tollit, sublato secundum impressam ante notam interpretatur: si pro-

hibuerunt, nulla de eadem re in eundem diem consultatio; sin permissum, auspiciorum adhuc fides exigitur: et illud quidem etiam hic notum, avium voces volatusque interrogare: proprium gentis equorum quoque præsagia ac monitus experiri: publice aluntur isdem nemoribus ac lucis, candidi et nullo mortali opere contacti: quos pressos sacro curru sacerdos ac rex vel princeps civitatis comitantur, hinnitusque ac fremitus observant: nec ulli auspicio major fides, non solum apud plebem, sed apud procures, apud sacerdotes; se enim ministros deorum, illos conscios putant. Est et alia observatio auspiciorum, qua gravium bellorum eventus explorantur; ejus gentis, cum qua bellum est, captivum quoquo modo interceptum cum electo popularium suorum, patriis quemque armis, committunt: victoria hujus vel illius pro præjudicio accipitur.

HORACE.—*Epistolæ* I. xx. *Ad Librum suum.*

Vertumnum Janumque, liber, spectare videris,  
Scilicet ut prostes Sosiorum pumice mundus.  
Odisti claves et grata sigilla pudico;  
Paucis ostendi gemis et communia laudas,  
Non ita nutritus. Fuge, quo descendere gestis.  
Non erit emisso reditus tibi. 'Quid miser egi?  
Quid volui?' dices, ubi quis te læserit; et scis  
In breve te cogi, quum plenus languet amator.  
Quod si non odio peccantis desipit augur,  
Carus eris Romæ, donec te deserat sætas;  
Contrectatus ubi manibus sordescere vulgi  
Cœperis, aut tineas pasces taciturnus inertes,  
Aut fugies Uticam aut vinctus mitteris Ilerdam.



Ridebit monitor non exauditus, ut ille,  
Qui male parentem in rupes protrusit asellum  
Iratus : quis enim invitum servare laboret ?  
Hoc quoque te manet, ut pueros elementa docentem  
Occupet extremis in vicis balba senectus.  
Quum tibi sol tepidus plures admoverit aures,  
Me libertino natum patre et in tenui re  
Majores pennas nido extendisse loqueris,  
Ut quantum generi demas, virtutibus addas ;  
Me primis Urbis belli placuisse domique ;  
Corporis exigui, præcanum, solibus aptum,  
Irasci celerem, tamen ut placabilis essem.  
Forte meum si quis te percontabitur ævum,  
Me quater undenos sciat implevisse Decembres,  
Collegam Lepidum quo duxit Lollius anno.

CICERO.—*Pro Archia Poeta* I.

Si quid est in me ingenii, judices, quod sentio  
quam sit exiguum, aut si qua exercitatio dicendi, in  
qua me non infitior mediocriter esse versatum, aut si  
hujusce rei ratio aliqua, ab optimarum artium studiis  
ac disciplina profecta, a qua ego nullum confiteor  
ætatis meæ tempus abhorruisse, earum rerum omnium  
vel in primis hic A. Licinius fructum a me repetere  
prope suo jure debet. Nam quoad longissime potest  
mens mea respicere spatium præteriti temporis et  
pueritiæ memoriam recordari ultimam, inde usque  
repetens hunc video mihi principem et ad suscipi-  
endam et ad ingrediendam rationem horum studio-  
rum exstitisse. Quod si hæc vox, hujus hortatu præ-  
ceptisque conformata, nonnullis aliquando saluti fuit,  
a quo id accepimus, quo ceteris opitulari et alios ser-

vare possemus, huic profecto ipsi, quantum est situm in nobis, et opem et salutem ferre debemus. Ac ne quis a nobis hoc ita dici forte miretur, quod alia quædam in hoc facultas sit ingenii, neque hæc dicendi ratio aut disciplina, ne nos quidem huic uni studio penitus umquam dediti fuimus. Etenim omnes artes, quæ ad humanitatem pertinent, habent quoddam commune vinculum, et quasi cognatione quadam inter se continentur.

CICERO.—*Pro Lege Manilia* XVII.

Quare quum et bellum sit ita necessarium, ut negligi non possit, ita magnum, ut accuratissime sit administrandum, et quum ei imperatorem præficere possitis, in quo sit eximia belli scientia, singularis virtus, clarissima auctoritas, egregia fortuna: dubitabis, Quirites, quin hoc tantum boni, quod vobis ab diis immortalibus oblatum et datum est, in rempublicam conservandam atque amplificandam conferatis? Quod si Romæ Cn. Pompeius privatus esset hoc tempore, tamen ad tantum bellum is erat diligendus atque mittendus. Nunc, quum ad ceteras summas utilitates hæc quoque opportunitas adjungatur, ut in iis ipsis locis adsit, ut habeat exercitum, ut ab iis, qui habent, accipere statim possit, quid expectamus? aut cur non, ducibus diis immortalibus, eidem, cui cetera summa cum salute reipublicæ commissa sunt, hoc quoque bellum regium committimus?

SALLUST.—*Jugurtha* XV.

Postquam rex finem loquendi fecit, legati Jugurthæ, largitione magis, quam causâ, freti, paucis respondent:

Hiempsalem, ob sævitiam suam, ab Numidis interfectum: Adherbalem, ultro bellum inferentem, postquam superatus sit, queri, quod injuriam facere nequisset: Jugurtham ab senatu petere, ne se alium putaret ac Numantiæ cognitus esset; neu verba inimici ante facta sua poneret. Deinde utrique curiâ egrediuntur. Senatus statim consulitur: fautores legatorum, præterea magna pars, gratia depravata, Adherbalis dicta contemnere; Jugurthæ virtutem laudibus extollere; gratiâ, voce, denique omnibus modis, pro alieno scelere et flagitio, suâ quasi pro gloriâ, nitebantur. At contra pauci, quibus bonum et æquum divitiis carius erat, subveniendum Atherbali, et Hiempsalis mortem severè vindicandam censebant.

HORACE:—*Odes* II. iii. *Ad Delliū.*

Æquam memento rebus in arduis  
 Servare mentem, non secus in bonis  
 Ab insolenti temperatam  
 Lætitia, moriture Delli,  
 Seu mæstus omni tempore vixeris,  
 Seu te in remoto gramine per dies  
 Festos reclinatum bearis  
 Interiore nota Falerni.  
 Quo pinus ingens albaque populus  
 Umbram hospitalem consociare amant  
 Ramis? Quid obliquo laborat  
 Lympha fugax trepidare rivo?  
 Huc vina et unguenta et nimium breves  
 Flores amœnæ ferre jube rosæ,

Dum res et ætas et Sororum  
Fila trium patiuntur atra.  
Cedes coëmpis saltibus et domo  
Villaque, flavus quam Tiberis lavit,  
Cedes, et exstructis in altum  
Divitiis potietur heres.  
Divesne prisco natus ab Inacho,  
Nil interest, an pauper et infima  
De gente sub divo moreris,  
Victimi nil miserantis Orci.  
Omnes eodem cogimur, omnium  
Versatur urna serius ocius  
Sors exitura et nos in æternum  
Exilium impositura cymbæ.

CORNELIUS NEPOS.—*Alcibiades.*

Educatus est Alcibiades in domo Pericli (privignus enim ejus fuisse dicitur,) eruditus a Socrate. Socerum habuit Hipponicum, omnium Græca lingua loquentium ditissimum, ut, si ipse fingere vellet, neque plura bona reminisci neque majora posset consequi, quam vel fortuna vel natura tribueret. Natus in amplissima civitate, summo genere, omnium ætatis suæ multo formosissimus, ad omnes res aptus consiliique plenus. Namque imperator fuit summus et mari et terra; disertus, ut in primis dicendo valeret, quod tanta erat commendatio oris atque orationis, ut nemo ei dicendo posset resistere; dives; cum tempus posceret, laboriosus, patiens, liberalis, splendidus non minus in vita quam victu; affabilis, blandus, temporibus callidissime serviens.

JUVENAL.—*Satiræ* X. 114–132.

Eloquium ac famam Demosthenis, aut Ciceronis  
Incipit optare et totis Quinquatribus optat,  
Quisquis adhuc uno parcam colit asse Minervam,  
Quem sequitur custos angustæ vernula capsæ.  
Eloquio sed uterque perit orator, utrumque  
Largus et exundans leto dedit ingenii fons.  
Ingenio manus est et cervix cæsa; nec umquam  
Sanguine causidici maduerunt rostra pusilli.  
'O fortunatam natam me consule Romam!'  
Antoni gladios potuit contemnere, si sic  
Omnia dixisset. Ridenda poëmata malo,  
Quam te conspicuæ, divina Philippica, famæ,  
Volveris a prima quæ proxima. Sævus et illum  
Exitus eripuit, quem mirabantur Athenæ  
Torrentem et pleni moderantem frena theatri.  
Dîs ille adversis genitus fatoque sinistro,  
Quem pater ardentis massæ fuligine lippus  
A carbone et forcipibus gladiosque parante  
Incude et luteo Vulcano ad rhetora misit.

HORACE.—*Odes* IV. iv. *Ad Urbem Romanam.*

Qualem ministrum fulminis alitem,  
Cui rex deorum regnum in aves vagas  
Permiserit expertus fidelem  
Jupiter in Ganymede flavo  
Olim juvenas et patrius vigor  
Nido laborum propulit inscium,  
Vernique jam nimbis remotis  
Insolitos docuere nesus

Venti paventem, mox in ovilia  
Demisit hostem vividus impetus,  
Nunc in reluctantes dracones  
Egit amor dapis atque pugnæ ;  
Qualemve lætis caprea pascuis  
Intenta fulvæ matris ab ubere  
Jam lacte depulsum leonem,  
Dente novo peritura, vidit :  
Videre Rætis bella sub Alpibus  
Drusum gerentem Vindelici ; quibus  
Mos unde deductus per omne  
Tempus Amazonia securi  
Dextras obarmet, quærere distuli,  
Nec scire fas est omnia ; sed diu  
Lateque victrices catervæ,  
Consiliis juvenis revictæ,  
Sensere quid mens rite, quid indoles  
Nutrita faustis sub penetralibus  
Posset, quid Augusti paternus  
In pueros animus Neronēs.

CICERO.—*Pro Lege Manilia* X.

Jam vero virtuti Cn. Pompeii quæ potest par oratio inveniri ? Quid est, quod quisquam aut dignum illo aut vobis novum aut cuiquam inauditum possit afferre ? Neque enim illæ sunt solæ virtutes imperatoriæ, quæ vulgo existimantur, labor in negotio, fortitudo in periculis, industria in agendo, celeritas in conficiendo, consilium in providendo : quæ tanta sunt in hoc uno, quanta in omnibus reliquis imperatoribus, quos aut vidimus aut audivimus, non fuerunt. Testis est Italia, quam ille ipse victor, L.

Sulla, hujus virtute et subsidio confessus est liberatam. Testis est Sicilia, quam multis undique cinctam periculis, non terrore belli, sed celeritate consilii, explicavit. Testis est Africa, quæ magnis oppressa hostium copiis, eorum ipsorum sanguine redundavit. Testis est Gallia, per quam legionibus nostris in Hispaniam iter Gallorum internecione patefactum est. Testis est Hispania, quæ sæpiissime plurimos hostes ab hoc superatos prostratosque conspexit. Testis est iterum et sæpius Italia, quæ, quum servili bello tætro periculosoque premeretur, ab hoc auxilium absente expetivit: quod bellum expectatione Pompeii attenuatum atque imminutum est, adventu sublatum ac sepultum. Testes vero jam omnes oræ atque omnes exteræ gentes ac nationes, denique maria omnia, quum universa, tum in singulis omnes sinus atque portus.

SALLUST.—*Jugurtha* XCVII.

At Jugurtha, postquam oppidum Capsam aliosque locos munitos et sibi utilis, simul et magnam pecuniam, amiserat; ad Bocchum nuntios mittit, quam primum in Numidiam copias adduceret: prælii faciundi tempus adesse. Quem ubi cunctari accepit, dubium belli atque pacis rationes trahere; rursus, ut antea, proximos ejus donis corrumpit; ipsique Mauro pollicetur Numidiæ tertiam partem, si aut Romani Africâ expulsi, aut, integris suis finibus, bellum compositum foret. Eo præmio illectus Bocchus, cum magnâ multitudine Jugurtham accedit. Ita, amborum exercitu conjuncto, Marium jam in hiberna proficiscentem, vix decimâ parte die reliquâ, invadunt; rati noctem, quæ jam aderat, victis sibi munimento fore; et, si vicissent,

nullo impedimento, quia locorum scientes erant; contra, Romanis utrumque casum in tenebris difficiliorem fore. Igitur, simul consul ex multis de hostium adventu cognovit, et ipsi hostes aderant; et, priusquam exercitus aut instrui, aut sarcinas colligere; denique, antequam signum aut imperium ullum accipere quivit; equites Mauri atque Gætuli, non acie, neque ullo more praelii, sed catervatim, uti quosque fors conglobaverat, in nostros incurrunt: qui omnes, trepidi improvise metu, attamen virtutis memores, aut arma capiebant, aut capientis alios ab hostibus defensabant: pars equos adscendere, obviam ire hostibus: pugna latrocinio magis, quam praelio, similis fieri; sine signis, sine ordinibus, equites, pedites permixti, cedere alios, alios obtruncare; multos, contra adversos acerrime pugnantes, ab tergo circumvenire: neque virtus, neque arma satis tegere; quod hostes numero plures, et undique circumfusi erant: denique Romani veteres, novique, et ob ea, scientes belli, si quos locus aut casus conjunxerat, orbes facere; atque ita, ab omnibus partibus simul tecti et instructi, hostium vim sustentabant.

LUCAN.—*Pharsalia* I. 183.

Jam gelidas Cæsar cursu superaverat Alpes,  
Ingentesque animo motus, bellumque futurum  
Ceperat. Ut ventum est parvi Rubiconis ad undas,  
Ingens visa duci Patriæ trepidantis imago  
Clara per obscuram vultu mœstissima noctem,  
Turrigero canos effundens vertice crines,  
Cæsarie lacera, nudisque adstare lacertis,  
Et gemitu permixta loqui: ' Quo tenditis ultra?  
Quo fertis mea signa, viri? Si jure venitis,



Si cives, huc usque licet.' Tum perculit horror  
Membra ducis; riguere comæ, gressusque coercens  
Languor in extrema tenuit vestigia ripa.  
Mox ait: 'O magnæ qui mœnia prospicis urbis  
Tarpeia de rupe, Tonans, Phrygiique penates  
Gentis Iuleæ, et rapti secreta Quirini,  
Et residens celsa Latialis Jupiter Alba,  
Vestalesque foci, summique o numinis instar  
Roma, fave ceptis. Non te furialibus armis  
Persequor. En, adsum, victor terraque marique  
Cæsar, ubique tuus, liceat modo, nunc quoque, miles.  
Ille erit, ille nocens, qui me tibi fecerit hostem.  
Inde moras solvit belli, tumidumque per amnem  
Signa tulit propere: sicut squalentibus arvis  
Æstiferæ Libyes viso leo comminus hoste  
Subsedit dubius, totam dum colligit iram;  
Mox ubi se sævæ stimulavit verbere caudæ  
Erexitque jubas, vasto et grave murmur hiatu  
Infremuit: tum, torta levis si lancea Mauri  
Hæreat, aut latum subeant venabula pectus,  
Per ferrum, tanti securus vulneris, exit.

## LIVY, XXXVIII. 7.

Itaque cum aperta vi parum procederet consuli res, cuniculum occultum vineis ante contacto loco agere instituit. Et aliquamdiu, cum dies noctesque in opere essent, non solum sub terra fodientes sed egerentes etiam humum fefellere hostem. Cumulus repente terræ emittens index operis oppidanis fuit, pavidique ne jam subrutis muris facta in urbem via esset, fossam intra murum e regione ejus operis quod vineis contactum erat ducere instituunt. Cujus ubi ad tantam

altitudinem quantæ esse solum infimum cuniculi poterat pervenerunt, silentio facto pluribus locis aure admota sonitum fodientium captabant. Quem ubi acceperunt, aperiunt rectam in cuniculum viam. Nec fuit magni operis : momento enim ad inane suspensio furculis ab hostibus muro pervenerunt. Ibi commissis operibus cum e fossa in cuniculum pateret iter, primo ipsis ferramentis, quibus in opere usi erant, dein celeriter armati etiam subeuntes occultam sub terra ediderunt pugnam ; segnior deinde ea facta est, intersepientibus cuniculum, ubi vellent, nunc ciliciis prætentis nunc foribus raptim objectis. Nova etiam haud magni operis adversus eos qui in cuniculo erant excogitata res. Dolium a fundo pertusum, qua fistula modica inseri posset, et ferream fistulam operculumque dolii ferreum, et ipsum pluribus locis perforatum, fecerunt. Hoc tenui pluma completum dolium ore in cuniculum verso posuerunt. Per operculi foramina prælongæ hastæ, quas sarissas vocant, ad summovendos hostes eminebant. Scintillam levem ignis inditam plumæ folle fabrili ad caput fistulæ imposito flando accenderunt. Inde non solum magna vis fumi, sed acrior etiam fædo quodam nidore ex adusta pluma, cum totum cuniculum complesset, vix durare quisquam intus poterat.

VIRGIL.—*Georgics* I. 365.

- Sæpe etiam stellas, vento impendente, videbis  
Præcipites cœlo labi, noctisque per umbram  
Flammarum longos a tergo albescere tractus ;  
• Sæpe levem paleam et frondes volitare caducas  
Aut summa nantes in aqua colludere plumas.  
At Boreæ de parte trucis quum fulminat, et quum

Eurique Zephyrique tonat domus ; omnia plenis  
Rura natant fossis, atque omnis navita ponto  
Humida vela legit. Numquam imprudentibus imber  
Obfuit : aut illum surgentem vallibus imis  
Aëriæ fugere grues, aut bucula cœlum  
Suspiciens patulis captavit naribus auras,  
Aut arguta lacus circumvolitavit hirundo,  
Et veterem in limo ranæ cecinere querelam.  
Sæpius et tectis penetralibus extulit ova  
Angustum formica terens iter, et bibit ingens  
Arcus, et e pastu decedens agmine magno  
Corvorum increpuit densis exercitus alis.  
Jam varias pelagi volucres, et quæ Asia circum  
Dulcibus in stagnis rimantur prata Caystri,  
Certatim largos humeris infundere rores,  
Nunc caput objectare fretis, nunc currere in undas,  
Et studio incassum videas gestire lavandi.  
Tum cornix plena pluviam vocat improba voce,  
Et sola in sicca secum spatiaturs arena,  
Ne nocturna quidem carpentes pensa puellæ  
Nescivere hiemem, testa quum ardente viderent  
Scintillare oleum et putres concreescere fungos.

CICERO.—*Pro Murena* XII. 26.

Quum hoc fieri bellissime posset : ‘ Fundus Sabinus meus est : imo meus : ’ deinde iudicium : noluerunt. ‘ Fundus,’ inquit, ‘ qui est in agro, qui Sabinus vocatur.’ Satis verbose : cedo quid postea ? ‘ eum ego ex jure Quiritium meum esse aio.’ Quid tum ? ‘ Inde ibi ego te ex jure manu consertum voco.’ Quid huic tam loquaciter litigioso responderet ille, unde petebatur, non habebat. Transit idem jure consultus, tibicinis Latini modo :

‘Unde tu me,’ inquit, ‘ex jure manu consertum vocasti, inde ibi ego te revoco.’ Prætor interea ne pulchrum se ac beatum putaret atque aliquid ipse sua sponte loqueretur, ei quoque carmen compositum est, quum cæteris rebus absurdum tum vero in illo : ‘suis utrisque superstitibus præsentibus istam viam dico : inite viam.’ Præsto aderat sapiens ille, qui inire viam doceret : ‘redite viam.’ Eodem duce redibant. Hæc jam tum apud illos barbatos ridicula, credo, videbantur : homines, quum recte atque in loco constitissent, juberi abire, ut, unde abissent, eodem statim redirent. Iisdem ineptiis fucata sunt illa omnia : ‘Quando te in jure conspicio,’ et hæc : ‘Sed anne tu dicis qua ex causa vindicaveris?’ Quæ dum erant occulta, necessario ab eis, qui ea tenebant, petebantur : postea vero pervulgata atque in manibus jactata et excussa, inanissima prudentiæ reperta sunt, fraudis autem et stultitiæ plenissima.

TACITUS.—*Historiæ* III. liii.

Ægre id pati Antonius et culpam in Mucianum conferre, cujus criminationibus eviluissent pericula sua ; nec sermonibus temperabat, immodicus lingua et obsequii insolens. Literas ad Vespasianum composuit jactantius quam ad principem, nec sine occulta in Mucianum insectatione : se Pannonicas legiones in arma egisse ; suis stimulis excitos Mœsiæ duces, sua constantia perruptas Alpes, occupatam Italiam, intersepta Germanorum Rætorumque auxilia. Quod discordes dispersasque Vitellii legiones equestri procella, mox peditum vi per diem noctemque fudisset, id pulcherrimum et sui operis. Casum Cremonæ bello imputandum : majore damno, plurium urbium excidiis veteres

civium discordias reipublicæ stetisse. Non se nuntiis neque epistolis, sed manu et armis imperatori suo militare; neque officere gloriæ eorum qui Asiam interim composuerint: illis Mœsiæ pacem, sibi salutem securitatemque Italiæ cordi fuisse; suis exhortationibus Gallias Hispaniasque, validissimam terrarum partem, ad Vespasianum conversas. Sed cecidisse in inritum labores, si præmia periculorum soli adsequantur qui periculis non adfuerint. Nec fefellere ea Mucianum; inde graves simultates, quas Antonius simplicius, Mucianus callide eoque implacabilis nutriebat.

JUVENAL.—*Satiræ* III. 302.

Nec tamen hæc tantum metuas; nam qui spoliet te  
Non deerit, clausis domibus postquam omnis ubique  
Fixa catenatæ siluit compago tabernæ.  
Interdum et ferro subitus grassator agit rem:  
Armato quoties tutæ custode tenentur  
Et Pomptina palus et Gallinaria pinus,  
Sic inde huc omnes tamquam ad vivaria currunt.  
Qua fornace graves, qua non incude catenæ?  
Maximus in vinclis ferri modus, ut timeas, ne  
Vomer deficiat, ne marræ et sarcula desint.  
Felices proavorum atavos, felicia dicas  
Secula, quæ quondam sub regibus atque tribunis  
Viderunt uno contentam carcere Romam.

His alias poteram et plures subnectere causas:  
Sed jumenta vocant, et sol inclinatur; eundem est.  
Nam mihi commota jamdudum mulio virga  
Annuit: ergo vale nostri memor, et quoties te  
Roma tuo refici properantem reddet Aquino,  
Me quoque ad Helvinam Cererem vestramque Dianam

Converte a Cumis : satirarum ego, ni pudet illas,  
Adjutor gelidos veniam caligatus in agros.

CICERO.—*De Legibus* III. 16.

Sunt enim quattuor leges tabellariae, quarum prima de magistratibus mandandis. Ea est Gabinia, lata ab homine ignoto et sordido. Secuta biennio post Cassia est de populi judiciis, a nobili homine lata, L. Cassio, sed, pace familiae dixerim, dissidente a bonis atque omnes rumusculos populari ratione aucupante. Carbonis est tertia de jubendis legibus ac vetandis, seditiosi atque improbi civis, cui ne reditus quidem ad bonos salutem a bonis potuit afferre. Uno in genere relinqui videbatur vocis suffragium, quod ipse Cassius exceperat, perduellionis : Dedit huic quoque iudicio C. Coelius tabellam doluitque quoad vixit se, ut opprimeret C. Popilium, nocuisse reipublicae. Et avus quidem noster singulari virtute in hoc municipio quoad vixit restitit M. Gratidio, cujus in matrimonio sororem, aviam nostram, habebat, ferenti legem tabellariam : excitabat enim fluctus in simpulo, ut dicitur, Gratidius, quos post filius ejus Marius in Ægæo excitavit mari. Ac nostro quidem, quum res esset ad se delata, M. Scaurus consul, 'Utinam,' inquit, 'M. Cicero, isto animo atque virtute in summa republica nobiscum versari quam in municipali maluisses!' Quamobrem, quoniam non recognoscimus nunc leges reipublicae Romanae, sed aut repetimus ereptas aut novas scribimus, non quid hoc populo obtineri possit, sed quid optimum sit tibi dicendum puto. Nam Cassiae legis culpam Scipio tuus sustinet, quo auctore lata esse dicitur. Tu si tabellariam tuleris, ipse praestabis

nec enim mihi placet, nec Attico nostro, quantum e vultu ejus intelligo.

SALLUST.—*Catiline* LVI.

Dum ea Romæ geruntur; Catilina, ex omni copiâ, quam ipse adduxerat, et Manlius habuerat, duas legiones instituit; cohortes pro numero militum complet: dein, uti quisque voluntarius, aut ex sociis in castra venerat, æqualiter distribuerat; ac brevi spatio legiones numero hominum expleverat; cum initio non amplius duobus millibus habuisset. Sed, ex omni copia circiter pars quarta erat militaribus armis instructa: ceteri, uti quemque casus armaverat, sparos, aut lanceas, alii præacutas sudes, portabant. Sed, postquam Antonius cum exercitu adventabat, Catilina per montes iter facere: modo ad urbem, modo in Galliam versus castra movere; hostibus occasionem pugnandi non dare. Sperabat propediem magnas copias se habiturum, si Romæ socii incepta patravissent. Interea servitia repudiabat, cujus initio ad eum magnæ copię concurrebant, opibus conjurationis fretus: simul alienum suis rationibus videri, causam civium cum servis fugitivis communicasse. Sed, postquam in castra nuntius pervenit, Romæ conjurationem patefactam; de Lentulo et Cethego, ceterisque, quos supra memoravi, supplicium sumptum; plerique, quos ad bellum spes rapinarum aut novarum rerum studium illexerat, dilabuntur: reliquos Catilina per montes asperos, magnis itineribus, in agrum Pistoriensem abducit; eo consilio, uti per tramites occulte profugeret in Galliam. At Q. Metellus Celer cum tribus legionibus in agro Piceno præsidebat, ex difficultate rerum eadem illa existumans, quæ supra diximus,

Catilinam agitare. Igitur, ubi iter ejus ex perfugis cognovit, castra propere movit, ac sub ipsis radicibus montium consedit, qua illi descensus erat in Galliam properanti. Neque tamen Antonius longe aberat; utpote qui, magno exercitu, locis æquioribus expeditos in fugam sequeretur. Sed Catilina, postquam vidit montibus atque copiis hostium sese clausum, in urbe res adversas, neque fugæ, neque præsidii, ullam spem; optimum factum ratus in tali re fortunam belli tentare, statuit cum Antonio quam primum configere.

VIRGIL.—*Eclogue VI.* 31.

Namque canebat, uti magnum per inane coacta  
Semina terrarumque animæque marisque fuissent  
Et liquidi simul ignis; ut his exordia primis  
Omnia et ipse tener mundi concreverit orbis;  
Tum durare solum et discludere Nerea ponto  
Cœperit et rerum paullatim sumere formas;  
Jamque novum terræ stupeant lucescere solem  
Altius, atque cadant submotis nubibus imbres,  
Incipiant silvæ cum primum surgere, cumque  
Rara per ignaros errent animalia montes,  
Hinc lapides Pyrrhæ jactos, Saturnia regna,  
Caucasiasque refert volucres furtumque Promethui.  
Tum canit Hesperidum miratam mala puellam;  
Tum Phaëthontidas musco circumdat amaræ  
Corticis, atque solo proceras erigit alnos.  
Tum canit, errantem Permessi ad flumina Gallum  
Aonas in montes ut duxerit una sororum,  
Utque viro Phœbi chorus adsurrexerit omnis;  
Ut Linus hæc illi divino carmine pastor,  
Floribus atque apio crinis ornatus amaro,



Dixerit, ' Hos tibi dant calamos, en accipe, Musæ,  
Ascræo quos ante seni, quibus ille solebat  
Cantando rigidas deducere montibus ornos.  
His tibi Grynei nemoris dicatur origo,  
Ne quis sit lucus, quo se plus jactet Apollo.'

LIVY.—XXIII. xxxiii.

In hanc dimicationem duorum opulentissimorum in terris populorum omnes reges gentesque animos intenderant, inter quos Phillipus Macedonum rex eo magis, quod propior Italiæ ac mari tantum Ionio discretus erat. Is ubi primum fama accepit Hannibalem Alpibus transgressum, ut bello inter Romanum Pœnumque orto lætatus erat, ita, utrius populi mallet victoriam esse, incertis adhuc viribus fluctuatus animo fuerat. Postquam tertia jam pugna, tertia jam victoria cum Pœnis erat, ad fortunam inclinavit legatosque ad Hannibalem misit; qui vitantes portus Brundisinum Tarentinumque, quia custodiis navium Romanarum tenebantur, ad Laciniae Junonis templum in terram egressi sunt. Inde per Apuliam petentes Capuam media in præsidia Romana illati sunt, deductique ad Valerium Lævinum prætorem circa Luceriam castra habentem. Ibi intrepide Xenophanes legationis princeps a Philippo rege se missum ait ad amicitiam societatemque jungendam cum populo Romano; mandata habere ad consules ac senatum populumque Romanum. Prætor inter defectiones veterum sociorum nova societate tam clari regis lætus admodum hostes pro hospitibus comiter accepit. Dat qui prosequantur, itinera cum cura demonstrent, quæ loca quosque saltus aut Romanus aut hostes teneant. Xenophanes per præsidia

Romana in Campaniam, inde qua proximum fuit in castra Hannibalis pervenit, fœdusque cum eo atque amicitiam jungit legibus his, ut Philippus rex quam maxima classe—ducentas autem naves videbatur effecturus—in Italiam trajiceret et vastaret maritimam oram, bellum pro parte sua terra marique gereret; ubi debellatum esset, Italia omnis cum ipsa urbe Roma Carthaginiensium atque Hannibalis esset prædaque omnis Hannibali cederet; perdomita Italia navigarent in Græciam bellumque cum quibus regi placeret gererent; quæ civitates continentis quæque insulæ ad Macedoniam vergunt, esse Philippi regnique ejus essent.

HORACE.—*Ars Poetica* 270–284.

At vestri proavi Plautinos et numeros et  
 Laudavere sales : nimium patienter utrumque,  
 Ne dicam stulte, mirati, si modo ego et vos  
 Scimus inurbanum lepido seponere dicto,  
 Legitimumque sonum digitis callemus et aure.  
 Ignotum tragicæ genus invenisse Camenæ  
 Dicitur et plaustris vexisse poemata Theæpis,  
 Quæ canerent agerentque peruncti sæcibus ora.  
 Post hunc personæ pallæque repertor honestæ  
 Aeschylus et modicis instravit pulpita tignis  
 Et docuit magnumque loqui nitique cothurno.  
 Successit vetus his comœdia, non sine multa  
 Laude; sed in vitium libertas exoidit et vim  
 Dignam lege regi; lex est accepta chorusque  
 Turpiter obticuit sublato jure nocendi.

324–329.

Romani pueri longis rationibus arsem  
 Discunt in partes centum diducere, Dicat

Filius Albini, 'Si de quincunce remota est Uncia, quid superat?' Poteras dixisse, 'Triens.' 'Eu! Rem poteris servare tuam. Redit uncia, quid fit?' 'Semis.'

CICERO.—*Philippica* II. xxxii. 82.

Atque ex illo die recordamini ejus usque ad Idus Martias consulatum. Quis umquam apparitor tam humilis, tam abjectus? Nihil ipse poterat: omnia rogabat: caput in aversam lecticam inserens, beneficia quæ venderet a collega petebat. Ecce Dolabellæ comitiorum dies: sortitio prærogativæ: quiescit. Renunciatur: tacet. Prima classis vocatur: renunciatur: deinde ita, ut adsolet, suffragia: tum secunda classis: quæ omnia sunt citius facta quam dixi. Confecto negotio bonus augur—C. Lælium diceres—ALIO DIE inquit. O impudentiam singularem! Quid videras? quid senseras? quid audieras? Nec enim te de cælo servasse dixisti nec hodie dicis. Id igitur obvenit vitium, quod tu jam Kalendis Januariis futurum esse provideras et tanto ante prædixeras. Ergo hercule magna, ut spero, tua potius quam reipublicæ calamitate ementitus es auspicia: obstrinxisti religione populum Romanum, augur auguri, consul consuli obnunciasti. Nolo plura, ne acta Dolabellæ videar convellere, quæ necesse est aliquando ad nostrum collegium deferantur. Sed adrogantiam hominis insolentiamque cognoscite. Quam diu tu voles, vitiosus consul Dolabella: rursus, quum voles, salvis auspiciis creatus. Si nihil est, quum augur iis verbis nunciat, quibus tu nunciasti, confitere te, quum ALIO DIE dixeris, sobrium non fuisse: sin est aliqua vis in istis verbis, ea quæ sit augur a collega requiro.

VIRGIL.—*Eclogue* IV. 3.

Ultima Cumæi venit jam carminis ætas ;  
Magnus ab integro sæclorum nascitur ordo.  
Jam redit et Virgo ; redeunt Saturnia regna ;  
Jam nova progenies cœlo demittitur alto.  
Tu modo nascenti puero, quo ferrea primum  
Desinet ac toto surget gens aurea mundo,  
Casta fave Lucina : tuus jam regnat Apollo.  
Teque adeo decus hoc ævi, te Consule, inibit,  
Pollio ; et incipient magni procedere menses.  
Te duce, si qua manent sceleris vestigia nostri,  
Irrita perpetua solvent formidine terras.  
Ille deûm vitam accipiet, divisque videbit  
Permixtos heroas, et ipse videbitur illis,  
Pacatumque reget patriis virtutibus orbem.  
At tibi prima, puer, nullo munuscula cultu,  
Errantes ederas passim cum baccare tellus  
Mixtaque ridenti colocasia fundet acantho.  
Ipsæ lacte domum referent distenta capellæ  
Ubera ; nec magnos metuent armenta leones.  
Ipsa tibi blandos fundent cunabula flores.  
Occidet et serpens, et fallax herba veneni  
Occidet ; Assyrium vulgo nascetur amomum.  
At simul heroum laudes et facta parentis  
Jam legere, et quæ sit poteris cognoscere virtus ;  
Molli paullatim flavescent campus arista,  
Incultisque rubens pendebit sentibus uva ;  
Et duræ quercus sudabunt roscida mella.  
Pauca tamen suberunt priscae vestigia fraudis,  
Quæ tentare Thetin ratibus, quæ cingere muris  
Oppida, quæ jubeant telluri infindere sulcos.  
Alter erit tum Tiphys, et altera quæ vehat Argo

Delectos heroas ; erunt etiam altera bella ;  
Atque iterum ad Trojam magnus mittetur Achilles.

CICERO.—*Pro Archia* XII.

Quare conservate, iudices, hominem pudore eo, quem amicorum videtis comprobari quum dignitate, tum etiam vetustate ; ingenio autem tanto, quantum id convenit existimari, quod summorum hominum ingeniis expetitur esse videatis ; causa vero ejusmodi, quæ beneficio legis, auctoritate municipii, testimonio Luculli, tabulis Metelli comprobetur. Quæ quum ita sint, petimus a vobis, iudices, si qua non modo humana, verum etiam divina in tantis negotiis commendatio debet esse, ut eum, qui vos, qui vestros imperatores, qui populi Romani res gestas semper ornavit ; qui etiam his recentibus nostris vestrisque domesticis periculis æternum se testimonium laudum daturum esse profitetur ; quique est eo numero, qui semper apud omnes sancti sunt habiti atque dicti, sic in vestram accipiat fides, ut humanitate vestra levatus potius, quam acerbitate violatus esse videatur. Quæ de causa pro mea consuetudine breviter simpliciterque dixi, iudices, ea confido probata esse omnibus : quæ non fori neque judiciali consuetudine et de hominis ingenio et communiter de ipsius studio locutus sum, ea, iudices, a vobis spero esse in bonam partem accepta, ab eo, qui iudicium exercet, certo scio.

TACITUS.—*Historiæ* IV. xlii.

‘ Hoc certe,’ inquit, ‘ Nero non coëgit, nec dignitatem aut salutem illa sævitia redemisti. Sane toleremus istorum defensiones, qui perdere alios quam periclitari

ipsi maluerunt : te securum reliquerat exul pater et divisa inter creditores bona, nondum honorum capax ætas, nihil quod ex te concupisceret Nero, nihil quod timeret. Libidine sanguinis et hiatu præmiorum ignotum adhuc ingenium et nullis defensionibus expertum cæde nobili imbuisti, cum ex funere rei publicæ raptis consularibus spoliis, septuagiens sestertio saginatus et sacerdotio fulgens, innoxios pueros, illustres senes, conspicuas fœminas eadem ruina prosterneret, cum segnitiam Neronis incusares, quod per singulas domos seque et delatores fatigaret : posse universum senatum una voce subverti. Retinete, patres conscripti, et reservate hominem tam expediti consilii, ut omnis ætas instructa sit, et quo modo senes nostri Marcellum, Crispum, juvenes Regulum imitentur. Invenit etiam æmulos infelix nequitia : quid si floreat vigeatque ? et quem adhuc quæstorium offendere non audemus, prætorium et consularem visuri sumus ? an Neronem extremum dominorum putatis ? idem crediderant qui Tiberio, qui Gaio superstites fuerunt, cum interim intestabilior et sævior exortus est. Non timemus Vespasianum ; ea principis ætas, ea moderatio : sed diutius durant exempla quam mores. Elanguimus, patres conscripti, nec jam ille senatus sumus, qui occiso Nerone delatores et ministros more majorum puniendos flagitabat. Optimus est post malum principem dies primus.'

TACITUS.—*Annales* XI. vi. vii.

Talia dicente consule designato, consentientibus aliis, parabatur sententia, qua lege repetundarum tenerentur, cum Suillius et Cossutianus et ceteri, qui non iudicium, quippe in manifestos, sed pœnam

statui videbant, circumsistunt Cæsarem, ante acta deprecantes.

Et postquam adnuit, ita agere incipiunt: quem illum tanta superbia esse, ut æternitatem famæ spe præsumat? usui et rebus subsidium præparari, ne quis inopia advocatorum potentibus obnoxius sit. Neque tamen eloquentiam gratuito contingere; omitti curas familiares, ut quis se alienis negotiis intendat. Multos militia, quosdam exercendo agros tolerare vitam; nihil a quoquam expeti, nisi cujus fructus ante providerit. Facile Asinium et Messallam, inter Antonium et Augustum bellorum præmiis refertos, aut ditium familiarum heredes Æserninos et Arruntios magnum animum induisse. Prompta sibi exempla, quantis mercedibus P. Clodius aut C. Curio contionari soliti sint. Se modicos senatores, qui quietam republicam nulla nisi pacis emolumenta peterent. Cogitaret plebem, quæ toga enitesceret: sublati studiorum pretiis etiam studia peritura. Ut minus decora hæc, ita haud frustra dicta princeps ratus, capiendis pecuniis modum statuit usque ad dena sestertia, quem egressi repetundarum tenerentur.

### PHÆDRUS, Book I.

#### FAB. XXIII.—*Canis fidelis.*

Repente liberalis stultis gratus est,  
Rerum peritis irritos tendit dolos.

Nocturnus quum fur panem misisset cani,  
Objecto tentans an cibo posset capi,  
'Heus,' inquit, 'linguam vis meam præcludere,  
Ne latrem pro re domini? Multum falleris.  
Namque ista subita me jubet benignitas  
Vigilare, facias ne mea culpa lucrum.'

FAB. XXIV.—*Rana rupta et Bos.*

Inops, potentem dum vult imitari, perit.  
In prato quondam rana conspexit bovem  
Et tacta invidia tantæ magnitudinis  
Rugosam inflavit pellem : tum natos suos  
Interrogavit, an bove esset latior.  
Illi negarunt. Rursus intendit cutem  
Majore nisu et simili quæsivit modo,  
Quis major esset. Illi dixerunt, bovem.  
Novissime indignata, dum vult validius  
Inflare sese, rupto jacuit corpore.

FAB. XXV.—*Canes et Corcodili.*

Consilia qui dant prava cautis hominibus,  
Et perdunt operam et deridentur turpiter.  
Canes currentes bibere in Nilo flumine,  
A corcodilis ne rapiantur, traditum est.  
Igitur quum currens bibere cœpisset canis,  
Sic corcodilus, 'Quamlibet lambe otio,  
Pota, accede : noli timere,' sedulo  
Ait; 'at noli vereri,' inquit. At ille,  
'Facerem hercule,  
Nisi esse scirem carnis te cupidum meæ.'

CICERO.—*In Verrem* IV. 2, 3.

Nego in Sicilia tota, tam locupleti, tam vetere  
provincia, tot oppidis, tot familiis tam copiosis, ullum  
vas argenteum, ullum Corinthium aut Deliacum fuisse,  
ullam gemmam, aut margaritam, quidquam ex auro  
aut ebore factum, signum ullum æneum, marmoreum,  
eburneum; nego ullam picturam neque in tabula, neque



textilem fuisse, quin conquisierit, inspexerit; quod placitum sit, abstulerit.

Magnum videor dicere: attendite etiam, quemadmodum dicam. Non enim verbi, neque criminis augendi causâ complector omnia. Quum dico, nihil istum ejusmodi rerum in tota provincia reliquisse, latine me, scitote, non accusatorie loqui. Etiam planius: nihil in ædibus cujusquam, ne in oppidis quidem; nihil in locis communibus, ne in fanis quidem; nihil apud Siculum, nihil apud civem Romanum; denique nihil istum, quod ad oculos animumque acciderit, neque privati, neque publici, neque profani, neque sacri, tota in Sicilia reliquisse.

Unde igitur potius incipiam, quam ab ea civitate, quæ tibi una in amore atque in deliciis fuit? Aut ex quo potius numero, quam ex ipsis laudatoribus tuis? Facilius enim perspicietur, qualis apud eos fueris, qui te oderunt, qui accusant, qui persequuntur, quum apud tuos Mamertinos inveniare improbissima ratione prædatus.

#### LIVY.—XXIII. x.

Postero die senatus frequens datus Hannibali. Ubi prima ejus oratio perblanda ac benigna fuit, qua gratias egit Campanis, quod amicitiam suam Romanæ societati præposuissent, et inter cetera magnifica promissa pollicitus, brevi caput Italiæ omni Capuam fore, juraque inde cum ceteris populis Romanum etiam petiturum. Unum esse exsortem Punicæ amicitiae fœderisque secum facti, quem neque esse Campanum neque dici debere, Magium Decium. Eum postulare, ut sibi dedatur, ac se præsentem de eo referatur senatusque consultum fiat. Omnes in eam sententiam

ierunt, quamquam magnæ parti et vir indignus ea calamitate et haud parvo initio minui videbatur jus libertatis. Egressus curia in templo magistratuum consedit, comprehendique Decium Magium atque ante pedes destitutum causam dicere jussit. Qui cum manente ferocia animi negaret lege fœderis id cogi posse, tum injectæ catenæ ducique ante lictorem in castra est jussus. Quoad capite aperto est ductus, contionabundus incessit ad circumfusam undique multitudinem vociferans: 'Habetis libertatem, Campani, quam petistis. Foro medio, luce clara, videntibus vobis nulli Campanorum secundus victus ad mortem rapior. Quid violentius capta Capua fieret? Ite obviam Hannibali, exornate urbem diemque adventus ejus consecrate, ut hunc triumphum de cive vestro spectetis.' Hæc vociferante cum moveri vulgus videretur, obvolutum caput est, ocusque rapi extra portam jussus. Ita in castra perducitur; extemploque impositus in navem et Carthaginem missus, ne motu aliquo Capuæ ex indignitate rei orto senatum quoque pœniteret dediti principis, et legatione missa ad repetendum eum ne aut negando rem, quam primum peterent, offendendi sibi novi socii, aut tribuendo habendus Capuæ esset seditionis ac turbarum auctor. Navem Cyrenas detulit tempestas, quæ tum in ditione regum erant. Ibi cum Magius ad statuam Ptolemæi regis confugisset, deportatus a custodibus Alexandream ad Ptolemæum, cum eum docuisset contra jus fœderis vinctum se ab Hannibale esse, vinclis liberatur, permissumque ut rediret, seu Romam seu Capuam mallet. Nec Magius Capuam sibi tutam dicere, et Romam eo tempore, quo inter Romanos Campanosque bellum sit, transfugæ magis quam hospitis fore domicilium: nusquam malle

quam in regno ejus vivere, quem vindicem atque auctorem habeat libertatis.

MARTIAL.—*Epigrammata* II. xiv.

Nil intemptatum Selius, nil linquit inausum,  
Cenandum quotiens jam videt esse domi.  
Currit ad Europen et te, Pauline, tuosque  
Laudat Achilleos, sed sine fine, pedes.  
Si nihil Europe fecit, tum Septa petuntur,  
Si quid Philyrides præstet et Æsonides.  
Hinc quoque deceptus Memphitica templa frequentat,  
Assidet et cathedris, mæsta juvenca, tuis.  
Inde petit centum pendentia tecta columnis,  
Illinc Pompei dona nemusque duplex.  
Nec Fortunati spernit nec balnea Fausti,  
Nec Grylli tenebras Æoliamque Lupi :  
Nam ternis iterum thermis iterumque lavatur.  
Omnia cum fecit, sed renuente deo,  
Lotus ad Europes tepidæ buxeta recurrit,  
Si quis ibi serum carpat amicus iter.  
Per te perque tuam, vector lascive, puellam,  
Ad cenam Selium tu rogo, taure, voca.

HORACE.—*Satira* I. v. 50.

Hinc nos Coccei recipit plenissima villa,  
Quæ super est Claudii cauponas. Nunc mihi paucis  
Sarmenti scurræ pugnam Messique Cicirri,  
Musa, velim memores ; et quo patre natus uterque  
Contulerit lites. Messî clarum genus Osci :  
Sarmenti domina exstat. Ab his majoribus orti  
Ad pugnam venire. Prior Sarmentus ; equi te  
Esse feri similem dico. Ridemus ; et ipse

Messius, Accipio : caput et movet. O ! tua cornu  
Ni foret exsecto frons, inquit, quid faceres ; cum  
Sic mutilus minitaris ? At illi fœda cicatrix  
Setosam lævi frontem turpaverat oris.  
Campanum in morbum, in faciem permulta jocatus,  
Pastorem saltaret uti Cyclopa, rogabat :  
Nil illi larvâ aut tragicis opus esse cothurnis.  
Multa Cicirrus ad hæc : Donasset jamne catenam  
Ex voto Laribus ? quærebat : scribe quod esset,  
Deterius nihilo dominæ jus esse. Rogabat  
Denique, cur unquam fugisset : cui satis una  
Farris libra foret, gracili sic, tamque pusillo ?  
Prorsus jucunde cenam produximus illam.

CICERO.—*De Senectute* LXXXV.

O præclarum diem, quum ad illud divinum animorum concilium cœtumque proficiscar, quumque ex hac turba et colluvione discedam ! Proficiscar enim non ad eos solum viros de quibus ante dixi, verum etiam ad Catonem meum, quo nemo vir melior natus est, nemo pietate præstantior : cujus a me corpus crematum est (quod contra decuit ab illo meum) ; animus vero non me deserens, sed respectans, in ea profecto loca discessit, quo mihi ipsi cernebat esse veniendum. Quem ego meum casum fortiter ferre visus sum, non quo æquo animo ferrem ; sed me ipse consolabar, existimans non longinquum inter nos digressum et discessum fore.

His mihi rebus, Scipio (id enim te cum Lælio admirari solere dixisti), levis est senectus, nec solùm non molesta, sed etiam jucunda. Quod si in hoc erro, quod animos hominum immortales esse credam, lubenter erro ; nec mihi hunc errorem, quo delector,

dum vivo, extorqueri volo. Sin mortuus (ut quidam minuti philosophi censent) nihil sentiam, non vereor ne hunc errorem meum mortui philosophi irrideant. Quod si non sumus immortales futuri, tamen exstingui homini suo tempore optabile est. Nam habet natura, ut aliarum omnium rerum, sic vivendi modum. Senectus autem ætatis est peractio, tanquam fabulæ, cujus defatigationem fugere debemus, præsertim adjunctâ satietate. Hæc habui de senectute quæ dicerem. Ad quam utinam perveniat! ut ea, quæ ex me audistis, re experti, probare possitis.

CICERO.—*De Oratore* I. liv.

Imitatus est homo Romanus et consularis veterem illum Socratem, qui, quum omnium sapientissimus esset sanctissimeque vixisset, ita in judicio capitis pro se ipse dixit, ut non supplex aut reus, sed magister aut dominus videretur esse judicum. Quin etiam, quum ei scriptam orationem disertissimus orator Lysias attulisset, quam, si ei videretur, edisceret, ut ea pro se in judicio uteretur, non invitus legit et commode scriptam esse dixit; sed, inquit, ut, si mihi calceos Sicyonios attulisses, non uterer, quamvis essent habiles et apti ad pedem, quia non essent viriles, sic illam orationem disertam sibi et oratoriam videri, fortem et virilem non videri. Ergo ille quoque damnatus est, neque solum primis sententiis, quibus tantum statuebant judices, damnarent an absolverent, sed etiam illis, quas iterum legibus ferre debebant. Erat enim Athenis, reo damnato, si fraus capitalis non esset, quasi pœnæ aestimatio; et sententia quum iudicibus daretur, interrogabatur reus, quam quasi aestimationem

commeruisse se maxime confiteretur ; quod quum interrogatus Socrates esset, respondit sese meruisse, ut amplissimis honoribus et præmiis decoraretur et ut ei victus quotidianus in Prytaneo publice præberetur, qui honos apud Græcos maximus habetur. Cujus responso judices sic exarserunt, ut capitis hominem innocentissimum condemnarent.

VIRGIL.—*Æneid* XII.

## Incidit ictus

Ingens ad terram duplicato poplite Turnus.  
Consurgunt gemitu Rutuli ; totusque remugit  
Mons circum, et vocem late nemora alta remittunt.  
Ille, humilis supplexque, oculos dextramque precantem  
Protendens : ‘ Equidem merui, nec deprecor,’ inquit :  
‘ Utere sorte tuâ : miseri te si qua parentis  
Tangere cura potest, oro (fuit et tibi talis  
Anchises genitor), Dauni miserere senectæ ;  
Et me, seu corpus spoliatum lumine mavis,  
Redde meis. Vicisti ; et victum tendere palmas  
Ausonii vidère ; tua est Lavinia conjux :  
Ulterius ne tende odiis.’ Stetit acer in armis  
Æneas, volvens oculos, dextramque repressit :  
Et jam jamque magis cunctantem flectere sermo  
Cœperat, infelix humero quum apparuit alto  
Balteus et notis fulserunt cingula bullis  
Pallantis pueri ; victum quem vulnere Turnus  
Straverat, atque humeris inimicum insigne gerebat.  
Ille, oculis postquam sævi monumenta doloris  
Exuviasque hausit, furiis accensus et irâ  
Terribilis,—‘ Tune hinc spoliis indute meorum  
Eripiare mihi ? *Pallas te hoc vulnere, Pallas*

*Immolat, et pœnam scelerato ex sanguine sumit.  
Hoc dicens, ferrum adverso sub pectore condit  
Fervidus : ast illi solvuntur frigore membra ;  
Vitaque cum gemitu fugit indignata sub umbras.*

CICERO.—*In Verrem* IV. xxii.

Hic nolite expectare, dum ego hoc crimen agam ostiatim, ab Æschylo Tyndaritano istum pateram abstulisse, a Thrasone item Tyndaritano patellam, a Nymphodoro Agrigentino turibulum. Quum testes ex Siciliâ dabo, quem volet, ille eligat, quem ego interrogem de patellis, et de turibulis: non modo oppidum nullum; domus nulla paulo locupletior expers hujus injuriæ reperietur; qui quum in convivium venisset, si quidquam cœlati adspexerat, manum abstinere, judices, non poterat. Cn. Pompeius est Philo, qui fuit Tyndaritanus; is cenam isti dabat apud villam in Tyndaritano; fecit, quod Siculi non audebant; ille, civis Romanus quod erat, impunius id se facturum putavit: apposuit patellam, in quâ sigilla erant egregia. Iste continuo ut vidit, non dubitavit illud insigne penatium hospitaliumque deorum ex hospitali mensa tollere: sed tamen, quod antea de istius abstinentia dixeram, sigillis avulsis reliquum argentum sine ullâ avaritiâ reddidit.

Quid? Eupolemo Calactino, homini nobili, Luculorum hospiti ac perfamiliari, qui nunc apud exercitum cum L. Lucullo est, non item fecit? Cenabat apud eum; argentum ille cæterum purum apposuerat, ne purus ipse relinqueretur: duo pocula non magna, verumtamen cum emblematis. Hic, quasi festivum acroama, ne sine corollario de convivio discederet,

ibidem, convivis inspectantibus, emblemata avellenda curavit. Neque ego nunc istius facta omnia enumerare conor : neque opus est, nec fieri ullo modo potest. Tantummodo uniuscujusque de variâ improbitate generis indicia apud vos, et exempla profero. Neque enim ita se gessit in his rebus, tanquam rationem aliquando esset redditurus : sed prorsus ita, quasi aut reus nunquam esset futurus, aut, quo plura abstulisset, eo minore periculo in judicium esset venturus : qui hæc, quæ dico, jam non occulte, non per amicos atque interpretes, sed palam de loco superiore ageret pro imperio et potestate.

Catinam quum venisset, oppidum locuples, honestum, copiosum, Dionysiarchum ad se proagorum, hoc est, summum magistratum, vocari jubet : ei palam imperat, ut omne argentum, quod apud quemque esset Catinæ, conquirendum curaret, et ad se transferendum. Philarchum Centuripinum, primum hominem genere, virtute, pecunia, non hoc idem juratum dicere audistis, sibi istum negotium dedisse atque imperavisse, ut Centuripis, in civitate totius Siciliæ multo maxima et locupletissima, omne argentum conquireret, et ad se comportari juberet ? Agyrio similiter istius imperio vasa Corinthia per Apollodorum, quem testem audistis, Syracusas deportata sunt.

HORACE.—*Satira* I. ix.

Ibam forte Via Sacra, sicut meus est mos,  
 Nescio quid meditans nugarum, et totus in illis.  
 Accurrit quidam notus mihi nomine tantum ;  
 Arreptæque manu, Quid agis, dulcissime rerum ?  
 Suaviter, ut nunc est, inquam ; et cupio omnia quæ vis.



Cum assectaretur ; Numquid vis ? Occupo. At ille,  
Nôris nos, inquit : docti sumus. Hic ego, Pluris  
Hoc, inquam, mihi eris. Misere discedere quærens,  
Ire modo ocius, interdum consistere, in aurem  
Dicere nescio quid puero. Cum sudor ad imos  
Manaret talos ; O te, Bollane, cerebri  
Felicem ! aiebam tacitus. Cum quidlibet ille  
Garriret, vicos, urbem laudaret ; ut illi  
Nil respondebam ; misere cupis, inquit, abire :  
Jamdudum video : sed nil agis : usque tenebo :  
Persequar. Hinc quo nunc iter est tibi ? Nil opus  
est te

Circumagi : quemdam volo visere non tibi notum :  
Trans Tiberim longe cubat is, prope Cæsaris hortos.  
Nil habeo quod agam, et non sum piger ; usque  
sequar te.

Demitto auriculas, ut iniquæ mentis asellus,  
Cum gravius dorso subiit onus. Incipit ille :  
Si bene me novi, non Viscum pluris amicum,  
Non Varium facies ; nam quis me scribere plures,  
Aut citius, possit versus ? Quis membra movere  
Mollius ? Invidet quod et Hermogenes, ego canto.

Interpellandi locus hic erat : Est tibi mater,  
Cognati, quîs te salvo est opus ? Haud mihi quisquam :  
Omnes composui. Felices ! nunc ego resto.  
Confice : namque instat fatum mihi triste, Sabella  
Quod puero cecinit divina mota anus urna :  
' Hunc neque dira venena, nec hosticus auferet ensis,  
Nec laterum dolor, aut tussis, nec tarda podagra ;  
Garrulus hunc quando consumet cunque : loquaces,  
Si sapiat, vitet, simul atque adoleverit ætas.'

CICERO.—*De Oratore* III. 37.

Tum Crassus : Pervulgatas res requiris, inquit, et tibi non incognitas, Sulpici. Quis enim de isto genere non docuit, non instituit, non etiam scriptum reliquit ? Sed geram morem et ea dumtaxat, quæ mihi nota sunt, breviter exponam tibi ; censebo tamen ad eos, qui auctores et inventores sunt harum sane minutarum rerum, revertendum. Omnis igitur oratio conficitur ex verbis ; quorum primum nobis ratio simpliciter videnda est, deinde conjuncte. Nam est quidam ornatus orationis, qui ex singulis verbis est ; alius, qui ex continuatis conjunctisque constat. Ergo utemur verbis aut iis, quæ propria sunt et certa quasi vocabula rerum, pæne una nata cum rebus ipsis ; aut iis, quæ transferuntur et quasi alieno in loco collocantur ; aut iis, quæ novamus et facimus ipsi. In propriis igitur est verbis illa laus oratoris, ut abjecta atque obsoleta fugiat, lectis atque illustribus utatur, in quibus plenum quiddam et sonans inesse videatur. Sed in hoc verborum genere propriorum delectus est habendus quidam atque is aurium quodam judicio ponderandus ; in quo consuetudo etiam bene loquendi valet plurimum. Itaque hoc, quod vulgo de oratoribus ab imperitis dici solet : ‘ Bonis hic verbis,’ aut : ‘ Aliquis non bonis utitur,’ non arte aliqua perpenditur, sed quodam quasi naturali sensu judicatur : in quo non magna laus est vitare vitium — quamquam est magnum, — verum tamen hoc quasi solum quoddam atque fundamentum est, verborum usus et copia bonorum. Sed quid ipse ædificet orator et in quo adjungat artem, id esse nobis quærendum atque explicandum videtur.

MARTIAL.—*Epigrammata* VIII. 33.

De prætoricia folium mihi, Paule, corona  
Mittis et hoc phialæ nomen habere jubes.  
Hac fuerat nuper nebula tibi pegma perunctum,  
Pallida quam rubri diluit unda croci.  
An magis astuti derasa est ungue ministri  
Bractea, de fulcro quam reor esse tuo ?  
Illa potest culicem longe sentire volantem  
Et minimi pinna papilionis agi.  
Exiguæ volitat suspensa vapore lucernæ  
Et leviter fuso rumpitur icta mero.  
Hoc linitur sputo Jani caryota Kalendis,  
Quam fert cum parco sordidus asse cliens.  
Lenta minus gracili crescunt colocasia filo,  
Plena magis nimio lilia sole cadunt :  
Nec vaga tam tenui discurrit aranea tela,  
Tam leve nec bombyx pendulus urget opus.  
Crassior in facie vetulæ stat creta Fabullæ,  
Crassior offensæ bulla tumescit aquæ ;  
Fortior et tortos servat vesica capillos  
Et mutat Latias spuma Batava comas.  
Hac cute Ledæo vestitur pullus in ovo,  
Talia lunata splenia fronte sedent.  
Quid tibi cum phiala, ligulam cum mittere possis,  
Mittere cum possis vel cochleare mihi ?  
Magna nimis loquimur, cochleam cum mittere possis,  
Denique cum possis mittere, Paule, nihil.

HORACE.—*Satira* I. ix. 60.

Hæc dum agit, ecce  
Fuscus Aristius occurrit, mihi carus, et illum  
Qui pulchre nôsset. Consistimus. Unde venis ? et

Quo tendis? rogat, et respondet. Vellere cœpi,  
 Et prensare manu lentissima brachia, nutans,  
 Distorquens oculos, ut me eriperet. Male salsus  
 Ridens dissimulare: meum jecur urere bilis.  
 Certe nescio quid secreto velle loqui te  
 Aiebas mecum. Memini bene; sed meliori  
 Tempore dicam; hodie tricesima sabbata. Vin' tu  
 Curtis Judæis oppedere? Nulla mihi, inquam,  
 Religio est. At mi; sum paulo infirmior, unus  
 Multorum: ignoscas; alias loquar. Hunc cœne solem  
 Tam nigrum surrexe mihi! Fugit improbus, ac me  
 Sub cultro linquit. Casu venit obvius illi  
 Adversarius, et, Quo tu, turpissime? magna  
 Exclamat voce; et, Licet antestari? Ego vero  
 Oppono auriculam. Rapit in jus; clamor utrinque,  
 Undique concursus. Sic me servavit Apollo.

CICERO.—*Tusculanæ Quæstiones* I. xxxi.

*Cicero, Auditor.*

Tota enim philosophorum vita, ut ait idem, commentatio mortis est. Nam quid aliud agimus, quum a voluptate, id est, a corpore, quum a re familiari, quæ est ministra et famula corporis, quum a republica, quum a negotio omni sevocamus animum? quid, inquam, tum agimus, nisi animum ad se ipsum advocamus, secum esse cogimus, maximeque a corpore, abducimus? Secernere autem a corpore animum, nec quidquam aliud est, quam emori discere. Quare hoc commentemur, mihi crede, disjungamusque nos a corporibus, id est, consuescamus mori. Hoc et, dum erimus in terris, erit illi cœlesti vitæ simile; et, quum illuc ex his vinculis emissi feremur, minus tardabitur

cursus animorum. Nam qui in compedibus corporis semper fuerunt, etiam quum soluti sunt, tardius ingrediuntur, ut ii, qui ferro vincti multos annos fuerunt. Quo quum venerimus, tum denique vivemus. Nam hæc quidem vita mors est; quam lamentari possem, si liberet.

*Aud.* Satis quidem tu in Consolatione es lamentatus: quam quum lego, nihil malo, quam has res relinquere; his vero modo auditis, multo magis.

*Cic.* Veniet tempus, et quidem celeriter, et sive retractabis, sive properabis: volat enim ætas. Tantum autem abest [ab eo], ut malum mors sit; quod tibi dudum videbatur, ut verear, ne homini nihil sit, non malum aliud certe, sed nihil bonum aliud, potius: si quidem vel dii ipsi, vel cum diis futuri sumus.

*Aul.* Quid refert? adsunt enim, qui hæc non probent.

*Cic.* Ego autem nunquam ita te in hoc sermone dimittam, ulla uti ratione mors tibi videri malum possit.

*Aud.* Quî potest, quum ista cognoverim?

*Cic.* Quî possit, rogas? catervæ veniunt contra dicentium, non solum epicureorum, quos equidem non despicio, sed nescio quo modo doctissimus quisque contemnit; acerrime autem, deliciæ meæ, Dicaearchus contra hanc immortalitatem disseruit. Is enim tres libros scripsit, qui Lesbiaci vocantur, quod Mitylenis sermo habetur, in quibus vult efficere animos esse mortales. Stoici autem usuram nobis largiuntur, tanquam cornicibus: diu mansuros aiunt animos; semper, negant.

JUVENAL.—*Satira* X. 273.

Festino ad nostros et regem transeo Ponti  
 Et Crœsum, quem vox justi facunda Solonis  
 Respicere ad longæ jussit spatia ultima vitæ.  
 Exilium et carcer Minturnarumque paludes  
 Et mendicatus victa Carthagine panis  
 Hinc causas habuere. Quid illo cive tulisset  
 Natura in terris, quid Roma beatius umquam,  
 Si circumducto captivorum agmine et omni  
 Bellorum pompa animam exhalasset opimam,  
 Quum de Teutonico vellet descendere curru ?  
 Provida Pompeio dederat Campania febres  
 Optandas, sed multæ urbes et publica vota  
 Vicerunt ; igitur fortuna ipsius et urbis  
 Servatum victo caput abstulit. Hoc cruciatu  
 Lentulus, hac pœna caruit ceciditque Cethegus  
 Integer, et jacuit Catilina cadavere toto.

TERENCE.—*Adelphi* IV. ii.

*Sy.* Nostin' porticum apud macellum hac deorsum ?

*De.* Quid ni noverim ?

*Sy.* Præterito hac recta platea sursum : ubi eo  
veneris,

Clivos deorsum vorsum est ; hac te præcipitato :  
postea

Est ad hanc manum sacellum : ibi angiportum prop-  
ter est ;

*De.* Qua nam ? *Sy.* Illi ubi etiam caprificus  
magna est. *De.* Novi. *Sy.* Hac pergito.

*De.* Id quidem angiportum non est pervium.  
*Sy.* Verum hercle ; vah,

Censen' hominem me esse? erravi : in porticum rursum redi :

Sane hac multo propius ibis et minor est erratio.

Scin' Cratini hujus ditis ædis? *De. Scio. Sy. Ubi eas præterieris,*

Ad sinistram hac recta platea ; ubi ad Dianæ veneris, Ito ad dextram : prius quam ad portam venias, apud ipsum lacum

Est pistrilla et exadvorsum fabrica : ibist. *De. Quid ibi facit?*

*Sy. Lectulos in sole ilignis pedibus faciundos dedit.*

*De. Ubi potetis vos? bene sane. Sed cesso ad eum pergere?*

*Sy. I sane : ego te exercebo hodie, ut dignus es, silicernium.*

Æschinus odiose cessat : prandium corrumpitur :

Ctesipho autem in amorem totus. Ego jam prospiciam mihi :

Nam jam adibo atque unum quicquid, quod quidem erit bellissimum,

Carpam et cyathos sorbillans paulatim hunc producam diem.

#### PERSIUS.—*Satira* II. 52–75.

Si tibi crateras argenti incusaque pingui  
Auro dona feram, sudes et pectore lævo  
Excultas guttas, lætari prætrepidum cor.  
Hinc illud subiit, auro sacras quod ovato  
Perducis facies : nam fratres inter aënos,  
Somnia pituita qui purgatissima mittunt,  
Præcipui sunt, sitque illis aurea barba.  
Aurum vasa Numæ Saturniaque impulit æra,

Vestalesque urnas et Tuscum fictile mutat.  
 O curvæ in terris animæ, et cælestium inanes !  
 Quid juvat hoc, templis nostros immittere mores  
 Et bona dis ex hac scelerata ducere pulpa ?  
 Hæc sibi corrupto casiam dissolvit olivo,  
 Hæc Calabrum coxit vitiato murice vellus,  
 Hæc baccam conchæ rasisse et stringere venas  
 Ferventis massæ crudo de pulvere jussit.  
 Peccat et hæc, peccat : vitio tamen utitur ; at vos  
 Dicite, pontifices, in sancto quid facit aurum ?  
 Nempe hoc quod Veneri donatæ a virgine puppæ.  
 Quin damus id superis, de magna quod dare lance  
 Non possit magni Messallæ lippa propago,  
 Compositum jus fasque animo, sanctosque recessus  
 Mentis, incoctum generoso pectus honesto,  
 Hæc cedo ut admoveam templis et farre litabo.

TERENCE.—*Adelphi* II. iv.

*Æschinus, Sannio, Ctesipho.*

*Æ.* Ubi est ille sacrilegus ? *Sa.* Me quærit.  
 Númquidnam effert ? Occidi :  
 Nihil vídeo. *Æ.* Ehem, opportúne : te ipsum quæro.  
 Quid fit, Ctésipho ?  
 In túto est omnis rés ; omitte véro tristitiém tuam.  
*Ct.* Ego illam hércle vero omíto, qui quidem te  
 hábeam fratrem. O mi *Æschine*,  
 O mí germane ; ah véreor coram in ós te laudare  
 ámplius,  
 Ne id ádsentandi mágis, quam quo habeam grátum,  
 facere exístumes.  
*Æ.* Age inépte, quasi nunc nón norimus nós inter  
 nos, Ctésipho.



Hoc míhi dolet, nos pæne sero scísse, et pæne in eúm locum

Redísse, ut, si omnes cúperent, tibi nil pósset auxiliárier.

*Ct.* Pudébat. *Æ.* Ah, stultítias istæc, nón pudor. Tam ob párvolam

Rem pæne e patria? Túrpe dictu. Deós quæso ut istæc próhibeant.

*Ct.* Peccávi. *Æ.* Quid ait tándem nobis Sánnio? *Sy.* Jam mítis est.

*Æ.* Ego ád forum ibo, ut hunc absolvam : tu íntro ad illam, Ctésipho.

*Sa.* Syre, ísta. *Sy.* Eamus : námque hic properat in Cyprum. *Sa.* Ne tám quidem :

Quamvís etiam maneo ótiosus hic. *Sy.* Reddetur, né time.

*Sa.* At ut ómne reddat. *Sy.* Omne reddet : táce modo, ac sequere hác. *Sa.* Sequor.

*Ct.* Heus, heús, Syre. *Sy.* Ehem, quid est? *Ct.* Obsecro hercle, hómínem istum impuríssimum

Quam prímum absolvitôte; ne si mágis iníratús siet, Aliqua ád patrem hoc permánet, atque ego túm perpetuo péríerim.

*Sy.* Non fiet, bono animo és : tu cum illa te íntus oblecta interim :

Et léctulos jube stérni nobis, ét parari cétera.

Ego jám transacta ré convortam mé domum cum obsónio.

*Ct.* Ita quæso : quando hoc béne successit, hílarem hunc sumamús diem.

PLAUTUS.—*Menaechmi* III. iii.*Ancilla, Menaechmus.*

*An.* Menaéchme, amare té ait multum Erótium,  
 Ut hóc una opera jám ad auríficem déferas,  
 Atque húc ut addas aúri pondo unam únciam  
 Jubeásque spinter nóvom reconcinnárier.

*Me.* Et istúc et aliut, si quid curári volet,  
 Me cúraturum dícito, quicquíd volet.

*An.* Scin, quód hoc est spinter ? *Me.* Néschio, nisi  
 aúreum.

*An.* Hoc ést, quod olim clánculum ex armário  
 Te súrrupuisse aiébas uxóri tuæ.

*Me.* Numquam hércle factumst. *An.* Nón meministi,  
 te óbsacro !

*Me.* Mínumé. *An.* Redde igitur, si non meministí.

*Me.* Mane.

Immo équidem memini : némpe hoc est quod illí dedi.

*An.* Istúc hercle. *Me.* Armillæ úbi sunt, quas  
 uná dedi ?

*An.* Numquám dedistí. *Me.* Nám pol cum hoc  
 uná dedi.

*An.* Dicám curare ? *Me.* Dícito : curábitur.

Et pálla et spinter fáxo referantúr simul.

*An.* Amábo, mi Menaéchme, inauris dá mihi,  
 Faciúnda pondo díom numum stalágmia :

Ut té lubenter vídeam, quom ad nos véneris.

*Me.* Fiát. Cedo aurum mi : égo manupretiúm dabo.

*An.* Da sódes aps te : póst ego reddideró tibi.

*Me.* Imó cedo aps ted : égo post tibi reddám  
 duplex.

*An.* Non hábeo. *Me.* At tu, cuándo habebis, tím  
 dato,

*An.* Numquid vis? *Me.* Hæc me cûraturum  
dícito,  
*Ut, quântum possit, quîque liceant, vaéneant.*

TERENCE.—*Adelphi* II. ii.

*Syrus, Sannio.*

*Sy.* Age; nóvi tuum animúm: quasi jam usquam  
tíbi sint vigintí minæ,  
Dum huic óbsequare. Praéterea autem te áiunt pro-  
ficisci Cyprum. *Sa.* Hem.

*Sy.* Coemísse hinc quæ illuc véheres multa, návem  
conductam: hóc scio.  
Animús tibi pendet. Ubi illinc spero rédieris, tamen  
hóc ages.

*Sa.* Nusquám pedem. Perii hércle: hac illi spe  
hóc incepterúnt. *Sy.* Timet:  
Injéci scrupulum hómini. *Sa.* O scelera! illúd vide,  
Ut in ípso articulo opprésit. Emptæ múlieres  
Complúres et item hinc ália quæ portó Cyprum.  
Nisi eo ád mercatum vénio, damnum máximumst.  
Nunc si hóc omittam ac túm agam ubi illinc rédiero,  
Nil ést; refrixerít res: 'nunc demúm venis?  
Quor pássus? ubi eras?' út sit satius pérdere  
Quam aut núnc manere támdiu aut tum pérsequi.

*Sy.* Jamne énumerasti quód ad te rediturúm putes?

*Sa.* Hocine íllo dignumst? hócine incipere Aéschi-  
num?

Per oppréssionem ut hánc mi eripere póstulet?

*Sy.* Labáscit. Unum hoc hábeo: vide si satís  
placet.

Potíus quam venias ín periculum, Sánnio,  
Servésne an perdas tótum, dividuóm face.

Minás decem conrádet alicunde. *Sa.* Heí mihi,  
 Etiám de sorte núnc venio in dubiúm miser?  
 Pudét nil? Omnes déntes labefecít mihi:  
 Prætérea colaphis túber est totúm caput:  
 Etiam ínsuper defrúdat? Nusquam abeo. *Sy.* Ut  
     lubet.  
 Numquíd vis, quin abeam? *Sa.* Immo hercle hoc  
     quæso, *Syre.*  
 Utut hæc sunt acta, pótius quam litís sequar,  
 Meum míhi reddatur, sáltem quanti emptást, *Syre.*

PLAUTUS.—*Menæchmi* IV. ii.

*Menæchmus.*

*Me.* Ut hoc utimur maxume more moro molestoque  
     multum:  
 Atque uti, quique sunt optumi maxumi, morem  
     habent hunc:  
 Cluentis sibi omnes volunt esse multos;  
 Bonine an mali sint, id haud quæritant:  
 Res magis quæritur quam cluentum fides quojusmodi  
     clueat.  
 Si qui'st pauper atque haut malus, nequam habetur;  
 Sin dives malust, is cluens frugi habetur.  
 Qui nec leges neque æquom bonum usquam colunt,  
 Sollicitos patronos habent.  
 Datum denegant, quod datum est; litium  
 Pleni, rapaces, viri fraudulentí,  
 Qui aut fœnore aut perjuriis habent rem paratam;  
 Mens est in querellis.  
 Juris ubi dicitur dies, simul patronis dicitur:  
 Quippe qui pro illis loquantur, quæ male fecerint.

Ad populum aut in jure aut apud ædilem res est.

Sicut me hodie nimis sollicitum cluens quidam habuit,  
neque, quod volui,

Agere aut quicum volui licitum est : ita me attinuit,  
ita detinuit.

Apud Ædilem, pro ejus factis plurimisque pessumisque,

Dixi causam : conditiones tetuli tortas, confragosas ;

Plus minus, quam opus fuerat dicto, dixeram, ut eam  
sponsis

Controversiam finiret. Quid ille ?—Quid ? Prædem  
dedit ;

Nec magis manifestum hominem unquam ullum  
teneri vidi ego.

Omnibus malefactis testes tres aderant acerrumi.

Di illum omnes perdant (ita mihi hunc hodie corripit  
diem)

Meque adeo, qui hodie forum unquam oculis inspexim  
meis.

TERENCE.—*Andria* I. ii.

*Davus, Simo.*

*Da.* Hoc quid sit ? *Si.* Omnes, qui amant,  
graviter sibi dari uxorem ferunt.

*Da.* Ita aiunt. *Si.* Tum si quis magistrum cepit  
ad eam rem improbum,

Ipsum animum ægrotum ad deteriores partes ple-  
rumque adplicat.

*Da.* Non hércle intellegó. *Si.* Non ? hem ! *Da.*  
Non : Dávus sum, non Oédipus.

*Si.* Nempe érgo aperte vís, quæ restant, mé loqui.

*Da.* Sané quidem,

*Si.* Si sensero hodie quicquam in his te nuptiis  
Fallaciæ conari, quo fiant minus,  
Aut velle in ea re ostendi, quam sis callidus :  
Verberibus cæsum te, Dave, in pistrinum dedam  
usque ad necem,  
Ea lege atque omine, ut, si te inde exemerim, ego pro  
te molam.

Quid, hoc intellextin? an nondum etiam ne hoc  
quidem? *Da.* Immo callide;  
Ita aperte ipsam rem modo locutus, nihil circuitione  
usus es.

*Si.* Ubivis facilius passus sim, quam in hac re, me  
deludier.

*Da.* Bona verba, quæso. *Si.* Inrides: nihil me  
fallis. Edico tibi,  
Ne temere facias. Neque tu haud dicas tibi non  
prædictum. Cave.

*Da.* Enimvero, Dave, nihil loci est segnitiae neque  
socordiae,  
Quantum intellexi modo senis sententiam de nuptiis :  
Quæ si non astu providentur, me aut herum pessum  
dabunt.

Nec quid agam certumst : Pamphilumne adjutem, an  
auscultem seni.

Si illum relinquo, ejus vitæ timeo : sin opitutor, hujus  
minas :

Cui verba dare difficilest. Primum jam de amore hoc  
comperit :

Me infensus servat, ne quam faciam [in] nuptiis  
fallaciam.

Si senserit, perii; aut si lubitum fuerit, causam ceperit,  
Quo jure quaque injuria præcipitem in pistrinum  
dabit.

TERENCE.—*Adelphi*, Act V. i. ii.

*Syrus, Demea, Dromo.*

*Sy.* Edepol, Syrisce, te curasti molliter

Lauteque munus administrasti tuom :

*Abi.* Sed postquam intus sum omnium rerum satur,

Prodeambulare huc libitum est. *De.* Illud sis vide

Exemplum disciplinæ. *Sy.* Ecce autem hic adest

Senex noster. Quid fit? quid tu es tristis? *De.* Oh  
scelus.

*Sy.* Ohe jam : tu verba fundis hic sapientia?

*De.* Tu si meus esses.... *Sy.* Dis quidem esses,  
Demea,

Ac tuam rem constabilisses. *De.* Exemplo omnibus

Curarem ut esses. *Sy.* Quam ob rem? quid feci?

*De.* Rogas?

In ipsa turba atque in peccato maxumo,

Quod vix sedatum satis est, potasti, scelus,

Quasi re bene gesta. *Sy.* Sane nollem huc exitum.

*Dr.* Heus, Syre, rogat te Ctesipho ut redeas. *Sy.* *Abi.*

*De.* Quid Ctesiphonem hic narrat? *Sy.* Nil. *De.*

Eho, carnufex.

Est Ctesipho intus? *Sy.* Non est. *De.* Quo hic  
nominat?

*Sy.* Est alius quidam, parasitaster paululus :

Nostin? *De.* Jam scibo. *Sy.* Quid agis? quo abis?

*De.* Mitte me.

*Sy.* Noli inquam. *De.* Non manum abstines,  
mastigia?

An tibi jam mavis cerebrum dispergam hic? *Sy.* *Abi.*

Edepol comissatorem haud sane commodum,

Præsertim Ctesiphoni. Quid ego nunc agam?

Nisi, dum hæ silescent turbæ, interea in angulum

Aliquo abeam, atque edormiscam hoc villi. Sic agam.

# HALF-HOUR PAPERS ON THE ACCIDENCE AND EASIER SYNTAX.

## I.

1. Decline : *hæc magna civitas, illa domus, idem vir, idem periculum.*

2. Compare : *magnus, de, senex, pius, magnopere, diu, audacter, dives, ex, niger, felix, facilis.*

3. What is the rule for the agreement of the relative pronoun ? Illustrate the rule by the translation of the following short sentences : 'The fleet which he sent has been destroyed.' 'The army which was sent has been destroyed.' 'I, who am a man, will go.' 'He insulted us who are girls.'

4. What cases of *nemo* are never used ? How is the want supplied ?

5. What is the gender of nouns of the third declension ending in *-is, -as, -us, -x* ? Give all the exceptions.

6. What are the vocative cases of *filius, deus, meus, dominus, opus, Cassius* ?

7. What is the difference between *hic, is, ille, iste* ? What is the derivation of *iste* ? Translate : 'This book.' 'This book of yours.' 'That book.' 'That very book.'



## II.

1. Decline : *æs triplex, celer bos, supellex, mobile vulgus*.

2. Name and decline the personal pronouns.

3. Write out the first twenty numerals—cardinal, ordinal, and distributive. What is the force of the distributives? Translate: 2 ships; 2 camps; 20 ships; 200 ships; 1,000 ships; 2,000 ships; 4,500 ships.

4. Give the comparative and superlative of *de, citra, magnificus, pius, magnopere, audacter, dives, ex, niger, post, facilis, felix, antiquus*.

5. Which are the masculine terminations of the third declension? Give all the exceptions to the rule.

6. Write out the imperative moods, active and passive, of *dico, duco, and facio*. What is the present indicative passive of *facio*?

7. What is the rule for the use of the reflexive pronouns *se* and *suus*? Translate: 'Cæsar addressed his men as follows.' 'Scipio defeated Hannibal and his army at Zama.' 'They did not like their companions.' 'He approved of their plan.'

## III.

1. Give the genitive cases, singular and plural, and the meanings, of *as, mas, vas, es, pes, lis, os, bos, cos, dos, mos, ros, jus, mus, grus, rus, sus*.

2. State and exemplify the three Concords.

3. Give the rules for the gender of nouns of the second and fourth declensions. State all the exceptions.

4. Give the derivations of *nolo, malo, and possum*. Write out in full the present indicative of each verb.

5. Compare : *maius, senex, juvenis, prae, diu, frugi, maledicus, bonus, tener, nequam, multus, multum*.

6. In what cases respectively would you express (i) motion to a place, (ii) motion from a place, (iii) rest at a place? Translate, with reference to your answer : At Rome ; to Rome ; from Rome ; at Athens ; to Athens ; from Athens ; in Italy ; from Italy ; to Italy ; in the country ; on the ground ; at home.

7. What parts of a verb are derived from the present indicative? Give the future indicative of *possum, eo, fero, nolo, oportet, fari* ; and the present infinitive of *volo, malo, eo, fio, fateor, pario, vincior*.

## IV.

1. Decline throughout: *domus, locus, respublica, filia, iusjurandum, paterfamilias*.

2. Give the rule for the comparison of adjectives ending in *-dicus, -ficus, -volus, -er, -ilis, -us* pure.

3. Give the perfect and supine of *cado; cedo, cedo, sedeo, capio, tollo, lavo, deleo, aperio, reperio, sto, moveo, scando, sero* (I sow), *sero* (I sew), *salio*.

4. How are *ad, ab, and cum* compounded with the present, perfect, and supine of *fero*? Write out the present indicative and the imperative mood of *fero*.

5. What is the construction for Time when; and Time how long? Translate: 'He reigned for thirty years.' 'He will return in the spring.' 'He died at the age of sixty.' 'I saw him three days ago.'

6. Distinguish between *extremus, supremus, postremus* and *ultimus*; *deterior* and *pejor*; *magis* and *plus*.

7. What are the prepositions which govern the ablative case? Which of them always comes after the case it governs?

## V.

1. When does the genitive case plural of nouns of the third declension end in *-ium*? Give a list of words which do not follow the rule.

2. Write out in full the present indicative of *ēdo*, I eat. Is there any further irregularity? Give the perfect and supine of *ēdo*, I eat, and *ēdo*, I give forth.

3. Define: Active, Neuter, Deponent, Impersonal, and Inceptive Verbs. Give an example of each class.

4. Give the gender, genitive singular, and meaning of the following words: *caro*, *crinis*, *gigas*, *iter*, *voluntas*, *mas*, *anus*, *pelagus*, *collis*, *Adria*, *poema*, *nauta*. Are they all regular as regards gender? If not, state which are exceptions to the ordinary rules.

5. What is the peculiarity in the declension of *deus*, *dea*, *materfamilias*, *bos*, *locus*, *jusjurandum*?

6. What construction do the following verbs require: *careo*, *potior*, *impero*, *vereor*, *interest*, *moneo*, *moneor*, *nego*, *refert*, *licet*, *oportet*?

7. Name the nine neuter terminations of the third declension; also give any exceptions.

## VI.

1. Decline: *id melius vas, hæc formosa mulier, iste canis velox.*

2. From what positives do the following words come: *minimus, longissime, primus, summus, imus, frugalior, pessimus, benevolentissimus, proximus, plurimus, nequior, extremus, maximus?*

3. What is the Ablative Absolute? Translate: 'You must not despair whilst I am your leader.' 'When Cæsar had conquered the enemy he returned to Rome.' 'Rome was burnt when Nero was emperor.' 'I shall not depart if you are unwilling.'

4. What parts of a verb are wanting if there happens to be no supine? How is the want of a perfect active participle supplied? Illustrate your answer by translating in as many ways as possible, 'Having destroyed all the corn, they marched out of the country.'

5. How many ways are there in Latin of expressing a purpose? Give an example of each case that you name.

6. How is *ad* compounded with *fero, tuli, latum, mitto, jaceo, apiscor, gressus?*

## VII.

1. Give the genitive case singular and gender of *tellus*, *palus*, *caro*, *supellex*, *hiems*, *anguis*, *sanguis*, *Jupiter*, *flos*, *anas*, *lac*, *pes*, *heres*, *obses*, *pecus*, *nex*, *nix*, *incus*, *aries*.

2. Name the rules, and the exception to the rules, for the gender of nouns of the first and fifth declensions.

3. Which are the four prepositions which may govern two cases? Give the rule.

4. From what verbs do the following participles come : *lotus*, *situs*, *satus*, *sertus*, *sublatus*, *ausus*, *oppressus*, *actus*, *factus*, *tortus*, *mistus*, *fassus*, *fessus*, *ratus*, *cautus*, *victus*, *orsus*, *ortus*, *questus*, *quaestus*?

5. Correct the mistakes in the following sentences :—

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| (i) <i>Licet te ire.</i>                                   | You are allowed to go.                             |
| (ii) <i>Milites imperavit,<br/>ut non eant.</i>            | He commanded the soldiers not to go.               |
| (iii) <i>Tres dies Romam<br/>moratus est.</i>              | For three days he loitered at Rome.                |
| (iv) <i>Opportunitatem,<br/>quem mihi dedit,<br/>utar.</i> | I shall use the opportunity which he has given me. |

6. Translate in as many ways as possible, 'He sent men to take the city.'

## VIII.

1. Give the nominative case singular of *bubus*, *nive*, *viribus*, *vere*, *loca*, *mi*, *deabus*, *marem*, *viros*, *cineri*, *robore*, *jecinora*, *cardinum*, *sale*, *ora*, *siti*, *cucumeri*.

2. Give all the forms of the adjectives corresponding to *ex*, *intra*, *præ*, *supra*, *de*, *infra*.

3. Give a list of masculine nouns of the first and fifth decensions, and of feminine nouns of the second and fourth.

4. Give the perfects and supines of the following : *tango*, *pendeo*, *pendo*, *salio*, *sedeo*, *jacio*, *frango*, *tundo*, *cano*, *cado*, *occido*, *premo*, *opprimo*, *pello*, *dispello*, *traho*, *fero*, *aufero*, *jubeo*, *curro*, *figo*, *finjo*.

5. What case does the verb *sum* take after it? What case do the compounds of *sum* (except *possum*) govern? Which compounds of *sum* have a present participle? Translate 'He was a king.' 'He said that he was a king.' 'He was allowed to be king.'

6. What is the meaning of *ut* when used with the indicative? When is *quum* followed by the indicative, and when by the subjunctive mood?

## IX.

1. Decline: *aliquis*, *alteruter*, *unusquisquam*, *quivis*.

2. Name as many as you can of the twenty-nine prepositions governing the accusative.

3. State the rule for the sequence of tenses when the principal verb is in the indicative, and the subordinate in the subjunctive. When is *quo* used instead of *ut* to express a purpose? Translate: 'He advised me to stay.' 'The consul asks for a new levy of troops to be made.' 'Fabius kept on delaying in order that Hannibal might not fight a pitched battle.' 'Caesar hastened to Gaul by forced marches, so that he might the more easily hinder the enemy.'

4. When may *sine* and *est* take an accusative case? Translate: *Flamma est urbem*. *Sine Caesarem vivere*.

5. Assign all the meanings possible to *mālo* and *mālo*. What is the difference between: *cecīdi* and *cecīdi*; *sine* and *sine*; *oblītus* and *oblītus*; *fīdi* and *fīdi*; *cāvi* and *cāvi*; *opus* and *opus*; *rēfert* and *rēfert*?

6. Give a list of verbs which govern two accusatives.

7. What two nouns of the fifth declension have the full plural? What is the gender of *dies*?



## X.

1. Decline: *pejus fœdus, unusquisque vir, alterum vas, specus ingens, hic liber ipse.*

2. State the difference in meaning between *aqua* and *aquæ*; *carcer* and *carceres*; *gratia* and *gratiæ*; *auxilium* and *auxilia*; *tabula* and *tabulæ*; *sal* and *sales*; *castrum* and *castra*; *finis* and *fines*; *opera* and *operæ*.

3. In changing a sentence from the oblique to the direct narration, what change takes place in the principal subject and verb, and what in the subordinate sentences? Translate: 'While I am away I know that you will do no work.' 'He says that while he is away he knows that you will do no work.' 'He said that while he was away he knew that you would do no work.'

4. Give the genitive case singular and plural of *nepos, obses, nurus, auceps, ales, glis, gener, grex, verrex, lanx, onyx, infans, fons, cinis, ebur, ignis, rete, domus, artus.*

5. Give the meaning and present indicative of each of the two verbs to which respectively the following participles belong: *victus, visus, versus, tentus, pactus, passus, cretus.*

## XI.

1. Give the comparative and superlative of *acer*, *rapax*, *male*, *integer*, *cito*, *nuper*, *parum*, *futilis*, *humilis*, *breviter*, *sollers*, *senex*, *frugi*, *beneficus*, *dubius*, *magnopere*.

2. Give the perfect indicative and past participle of *gaudeo*, *decerno*, *nosco*, *cognosco*, *findo*, *fido*, *minor*, *percello*, *arcesso*, *cesso*, *reperio*, *operio*, *gigno*, *haurio*, *meto*, *comminiscor*, *soleo*.

3. What is the force of the genitive case? Name the chief classes of words which govern the genitive. Explain the difference between subjective genitive and objective genitive. Give a short sentence, illustrating the use of the following: genitive of price, partitive genitive, genitive of respect, genitive of quality.

4. What are Defective Verbs? Give all the tenses in use of *odi*, *cœpi*, *memini*, *aio*, *inquam*.

5. Translate the phrases: *magnis itineribus*; *dare vela*; *haud secus ac*; *similis atque*; *quam celerrime*; *optimus quisque*; *tuâ interest*.

6. How is a purpose translated after verbs of motion? Translate in as many ways as possible: 'He went to look for Cassius.'

## XII.

1. Decline : *ingens genu, celer equus, triste facinus, præceps Æneas.*

2. Name the feminine nouns corresponding to the following masculines : *frater, gener, patruus, avunculus, senex, servus, hædus, taurus, maritus, vir, aries, puer, leo, socer, nepos.*

3. Give the genitive and ablative cases singular of *dives, facinus, alius, juvenis, mare, domus, merces, vulgus, specus, vis, nemo, carcer, crus, canis, cinis, lis, jecur, caro, hiems, mas, gigas.*

4. Explain the cases of the words in italics :—

*Exitio* est avidum mare nautis.

Nunquam *divitias deos* rogavi.

Caius *Romæ* est, Lucius *Puteolis*, Publius *Carthagine*.

Homerus *annis* multis fuit ante Romulum.

5. Give the terminations in which, according to rule, neuter nouns must end. Are there any exceptions to the *-um* and *-u* terminations ?

6. How is *that . . . not* to be translated in Latin ? What verbs require *that . . . not* to be translated by *ut*, and *that* by *ne* ?

## XIII.

1. Decline : *tenera caro, molle crus, decentior mos, anceps certamen, altera mulier.*

2. Form adverbs from the following adjectives : *bonus, malus, magnus, parvus, fortis, facilis, tutus, dignus, felix, audax, merito.* Having formed the adverbs, compare them.

3. Write out the first twenty distributive numerals and quotientive adverbs (*semel, bis, &c.*). What is the force of the distributives? What is the meaning of *semel, bis, &c.*, when used with the word *sestertium*?

4. Distinguish between *certo* and *certe* ; *primo* and *primum* ; *forte* and *fortasse* ; *quamquam* and *quamvis* ; *quis*, *aliquis* and *quidam*.

5. Correct or justify the following sentences :—

*Eant quo volunt.*

*Me ire imperavit.*

*Scivit ut irem.*

*Me ire jussit.*

*Scivi cur venit.*

*Fruar hunc fructum.*

6. For what Roman names do the following abbreviations stand : A., C., Cn., D., L., M., M', P., Q., Ser., Sex., Sp., T., Ti.?

7. State the rules for the gender of nouns of the third declension.

## XIV.

1. Decline: *ego, meus liber, ille obses, quis, alter, respublica, dea.*

2. Explain the exact difference between *ivi* and *ibam*; *sunt qui dicunt* and *sunt qui dicant*; *in mare* and *in mari*.

3. Give the perfect and supine of *tollo, affero, comperio, gero, gigno, sero, mico, cognosco, arcesso, percello, tero, lino, haurio, fulcio, extinguo, sæpio.*

4. Distinguish between *īdem* and *idem*; *manūs* and *manūs*; *rēgis* and *rēgis*; *vires* and *vires*; *cōmas* and *cōmas*; *sēcuris* and *sēcuris*.

5. What is the rule for the agreement of an adjective with several nouns of different genders (i) when the nouns are names of persons; (ii) when they are names of things? Give two or three short sentences illustrating your answer.

6. In what place would you put: the agent, the instrument, duration of time, time when, motion to a place, rest at a place, motion from a place?

7. Name the adverbs, with their meanings, derived from *qui, hic, is, and ille*.

## XV.

1. Give the positive of *magis*, *minus*, *deterior*, *junior*, *summus*, *primus*, *extremus*, *frugalior*, *diutius*, *pejor*, *pejus*, *melior*, *optime*, *ultimus*.

2. Give the genitive case singular of *portus*, *genu*, *dives*, *unus*, *vas*, *vulgus*, *merx*, *merges*, *aper*, *mos*, *ros*, *vigil*, *faux*, *anus*, *iens*, *capiens*.

3. What is the force of the dative case? Mention the chief classes of words governing the dative; and illustrate, by short sentences: Ethic Dative, Dative of the Purpose, Dative of the Remoter Object, Recipient Dative.

4. If the perfect tense occurs in the principal sentence, what tense will be required in a sentence depending upon it? Translate: 'We have learned what we ought to know.' 'We learnt (*scivimus*) what we ought to know.'

5. In how many ways can *and* be expressed in Latin? Translate: *simul atque*; *ne . . . quidem*; *quum . . . tum*; *neque . . . neque*; *seu . . . seu*; *non solum*; *non modo*; *igitur*; *nilominus*; *quamobrem*; *fortasse*; *saltem*; *scilicet*.

## XVI.

1. What is the peculiarity in the declension of *vis*, *ŏpis*, *acies*, *jocus*, *fors*, *veru*, *puppis*, *imber*, *filius*, *filia*, *cælicola* ?

2. What is meant by: Ablative Absolute, Apposition, Subjective Genitive, Cognate Accusative, Ethic Dative, Ablative of Respect ?

3. Name the nominative case singular of *jecinoribus*, *loca*, *vasa*, *vadibus*, *mi*, *ambabus*, *mensium*, *mensis*, *glirem*, *marem*, *viribus*, *nive*, *cruribus*, *virginum*, *floribus*, *comite*, *rēmigum*, *hiemum*, *malis*, *alis*, *alitis*.

4. Give the present infinitive of the verbs from which the following participles come: *jutus*, *coactus*, *sertus*, *situs*, *genitus*, *ausus*, *vectus*, *victus*, *suctus*, *adultus*, *ultus*, *sectus*, *risus*, *solitus*, *ruptus*.

5. Translate the following with reference to the word *not* :—

- (i) He said that he was *not* happy.
- (ii) Take care that he does *not* see you.
- (iii) Who is there that is *not* brave ?
- (iv) I shall not go if you do *not* come with me.
- (v) I fear that he will *not* come.
- (vi) Mother, do *not* urge me to stay at home.

## XVII.

1. In what words is *i* used instead of *e* in the ablative case singular of nouns of the third declension? When is *-ium* used instead of *-um* in the genitive plural?

2. What is the force of *num*, *nonne*, *ne*, when asking a direct question? In how many ways can *whether* . . . or be rendered in an indirect question? Distinguish between *utrum* . . . *an* and *seu* . . . *seu*. Translate, 'He asked me whether I travelled by land or by sea.'

3. What case does *cum* govern? How is it used with the relative and personal pronouns?

4. What is meant by the Attraction of the Relative? Give some examples.

5. Classify according to their parts of speech, and give the meanings of *quoties*, *donec*, *paulisper*, *quin*, *palam*, *nisi*, *subter*, *quamquam*, *illic*, *contra*, *quilibet*, *væ*, *saltem*, *igitur*, *quamobrem*, *ecce*, *propter*.

6. Distinguish between *sestertius* and *sestertium*. Translate: *viginti sestertii*, *viginti sestertia*, *sestertium bis*.

7. When is *that* . . . *not* to be translated by *ut* . . . *non*, and when by *ne*? Translate: 'It follows that Caius was not the man.' 'He advised his friends not to go home.'



## XVIII.

1. Decline : *humus, vulgus, pecus, specus, domus, locus*. Give the gender of each word, and mention any peculiarities which may occur.

2. Give the perfects and supines of *cogo, dirimo, divello, intelligo, percello, prosterno, quaero, respondeo, salio, pingo, gero, caveo*.

3. Compound *cum* with *fero, hæreo, ludo, paro*.

„ *ad* with *fero, pono, scando, sisto, tendo*.

„ *sub* with *capio, facio, moveo, pendulo, rapio*.

„ *ob* with *curro, fero, loquor, mitto, pono*.

„ *trans* with *do, scribo, porto, jacio*.

„ *ab* with *eo, fero, mitto, porto, terreo*.

4. Distinguish between a Gerund and a Gerundive. Translate (using a gerund or gerundive, as the case may be) : 'I must go to Rome.' 'Soldiers were sent to protect the city.' 'He is fit to become consul.' 'Death is not to be feared.' 'Life was given to us to enjoy.'

5. Explain the Roman family names. What is meant respectively by *prænomen, nomen, agnomen, cognomen*? Specify the several kinds in : Publius Vergilius Maro ; Publius Cornelius Scipio Africanus ; Publius Cornelius Scipio Æmilianus Africanus.

## XIX.

1. What is the difference between : *alius* and *alter* ; *aliquis*, *quidam*, *quivis*, *quilibet* ; *ne*, *non*, *haud* ; *sed*, *autem*, *verum*, *tamen*, *at*, *atqui* ; *nam* and *enim* ?

2. What construction do *interest* and *refert* require ? Translate : 'It concerns the state.' 'It concerns me.' 'What does it matter to us ?' 'What is everybody's business is nobody's business.'

3. What are Homonymous Verbs ? Give the meaning of the following according as each belongs to the first or third conjugation : *colligo*, *fundo*, *educo*, *indico*, *mando*, *consterno*, *volo*, *colo*.

4. When did the Kalends, Nones, and Ides respectively fall ? Give the origin of these names. Translate : *May 1st* ; *March 7th* ; *June 4th* ; *July 23rd* ; *August 31st* ; *January 13th*.

5. 'You speak with your usual wisdom' may be translated in four different ways. Give them all.

6. What are Inceptive Verbs ? Form inceptives from *soleo*, *horreo*, *viridis*, *senex*, *puer*, *maturus*, *gravis*, *dormio*, *vivo*. What is the other name for Inceptive ?

7. Name some nouns which have different meanings in the singular and plural. Name each meaning.

## XX.

1. Write out the present indicative of *prosum*, *possum*, *ēdo*, *nolo*, *eo*, *fiō*; give the first person singular of the imperfect conjunctive of each verb.

2. Compare the following words: *fortiter*, *saepe*, *din*, *vetus*, *juvenis*, *nequam*, *amans*, *frugi*, *malevolus*, *maturus*, *dubius*, *pius*, *antiquus*.

3. What cases does *in* govern? Give its exact meaning in each of the following words and phrases: 'In dies.' 'In Asiam.' 'Sex pedes in altitudinem.' 'Pontem in flumine fecit.' 'In ante diem.' 'In urbe.' 'Indoctus.' 'Induco.' 'Infans.' 'Impatiens.'

4. What cases are used after *edax*, *miseret*, *dignus*, *opus*, *adhæreo*, *utilis*, *interest*, *egeo*, *potior*, *licet*.

5. What are Impersonal Verbs? Translate: 'I am ashamed of you.' 'I shall be allowed to go.' 'You will be sorry for this.' 'You ought to have finished long ago.'

6. Define the Stem, Root, and Character of a word. Exemplify your answer by *tu*, *aqua*, *flagitare*, *virgo*.

7. Give a short account of the Roman money.

## XXI.

1. Decline : *immane monstrum* ; *inferum mare* ; *nostra domus* ; *meus oculus*.

2. Distinguish between *vestri* and *vestrum*, *nostrum* and *nostri*. Translate : 'One of us.' 'He remembers you.'

3. What is the difference between *mea domus* and *domus mea* ? Does the position of an adjective at all affect its meaning in Latin ?

4. Explain the rule for the conversion of Oratio Recta into Oratio Obliqua, and convert the following dialogue into a narrative :—

*Horatius*. Trebati, quid faciam, præscribe.

*Trebatius*. Quiescas.

*Horatius*. Ne faciam, inquis, omnino versus.

*Trebatius*. Aio.

*Horatius*. Peream male, si non optimum erat, verum nequeo dormire.

5. In the last line of the above extract, what difference would it have made if Horace had said 'si non optimum *esset*' ?

6. Explain the following Roman abbreviations : A.U.C., S.P.Q.R., Coss., P.C., M', Ob., Imp. S.C., S.V.B.E.E.Q.V.

## XXII.

1. Name the nominative case singular from which the following words come: *sapientem, euntem, senem, saxis, paludum, genero, murem, hospitum, jurejurando, carni, vobis, sibi*.

2. Compare: *providus, potis, utilis, egenus, imbecillus, munificus, nequam, paulum, sapienter, cægre, magnopere, paratus*.

3. Give the present infinitive of the following participles: *votus, rarus, gavisus, cognitus, tortus, adeptus, ratus, sertus, satus, ventus, insultus, amictus, victus, visus, vinctus, casus, cæsus, cessus*.

4. What part of speech is *quin*? Explain its construction and mention a few sentences in which this word occurs.

5. Explain what is meant by Partitive Genitive. Translate: 'What news?' 'He has but little wisdom.' 'This soldier has more courage than prudence.' 'I have not enough money.'

6. What cases do the following words govern: *natus, dignus, celo, egeo, fretus, condemno, reminiscor, credo, compleo, propter, de, impero, par, dives*?

7. Give the feminine nouns of the second declension.

## XXIII.

1. What is the distinction between *hic*, *ille*, *is*, *iste*, *ipse*? How is 'the former . . . the latter' expressed in Latin?

2. Name the perfects and supines of *tundo*, *sondo*, *suesco*, *pasco*, *mando*, *pungo*, *ungo*, *capio*, *quatio*, *vello*, *premo*, *meto*, *lino*, *sperno*, *sterno*.

3. How would *that* (conj.) be translated after *scio*, *jubeo*, *impero*, *rogo*, *dubito*, *vereor*, *timeo*, *dico*, *certum est*, *cave*?

4. What are the words correlative to *quantus*, *quot*, *quo*, *quum* (*cum*), *qualis*, *quam*?

5. In the oblique narration, what becomes of an imperative mood used by a speaker? Convert into the oblique narration: 'obite, cives.' 'Create consules ex plebe.' 'Wake up! make haste!'

6. What case does *per* govern? What is its meaning in composition? Give the force of *per* in the following examples: 'Oro te *per* deos.' 'Ire *per* umbras.' '*Per* me tibi obstiti.' '*Per* avaritiam decipere.' '*Per*facilis,' '*percipio*,' '*persuadeo*.'

7. Give the two meanings of each of the following words: *jus*, *populus*, *liber*, *os*, *vas*, *fœdus*.

## XXIV.

1. Decline in combination : *Hæc seges matura ; ille grex vagus ; lepus timidior ; anceps beneficium ; insons mulier ipsa.*

2. Give the positive degree of *primus, validius, segnius, fortissime, egentior, potissimus, junior, imus, maturrimus, utilissimus, minime, summe, diutissime, audacius, satius.*

3. Translate : 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100, 200, 700, 1,000, 2,000, 1,883. One camp. Two camps. A million. 20,000 sesterces. Five-sixths. Eleven-twelfths.

4. What is meant by a Locative Case ? Give some examples.

5. Diminutives commonly end in *-ulus, -ula, -ulum ; -culus, -cula, -culum ; -ellus (-illus), -ella, ellum.* Form diminutives from the following : *liber, rivus, corona, signum, avis, flos, res, filia, lapis, saxum.*

6. What genders respectively are the names of countries, winds, people, cities ? Are there any exceptions ?

7. Distinguish between : *mālus, mālum, mālum ; mālus (mas.) and mālus (fem.) ; idem and idem ; meā, meā (pron.), meā (verb). Ora (nom.), ōra, ōra (acc.). Secundum (adv., adj., prep.) ; vires and viros.*

## XXV.

1. Decline : *Hoc fatale pignus, dulcior voluptas, felix uxor, pius Æneas, fidus Achates.*

2. Name the first person singular, future, of the following verbs : *expergiscimini, rati-estis, lavent, miscuissent, nixæ-erant, sustulerint, tutudissent, gavisī-sunt, sanxerunt, peperam.*

3. Give, with examples, the proper construction of *dum, quum, quin, ut, quominus.*

4. What do the following prepositions mean, and what cases do they govern : *clam, sub, pro, adversus, palam, tenus, in, ad, ab, sine, penes* ?

5. Define : Deponent, Neuter Passive, Impersonal, Inceptive, Defective, Frequentative, and Transitive Verbs. Give an example of each.

6. Parse : 'Pictoribus atque poetis quidlibet audendi semper fuit æqua potestas.'

7. Give the construction (with examples) by which are expressed, Price, Quality, Manner.

8. What cases are governed by *opus, usus, dignus, memini, idoneus, natus, vœ, fretus.*



## XXVI.

1. Decline : *alma nutrix, difficiliter iter, fragilis glacies, tenerum crus.*

2. Form adverbs from *celer, duplex, durus, vetus, vir, tribus, radix, cælum, humanus, audax, maturus.*  
Compare : *sæpe, diu, nuper, satis.*

3. Give the Latin for *this, that, the same, self, another, the other, the rest, which of the two, that of yours, one or the other, of what kind soever.*

4. Define Frequentative Verbs. How are they formed? Form frequentatives from *cano, curro, rogo, minor.*

5. What are Enclitics? Give a list of the Latin enclitics.

6. Give the derivations and original meanings of the names of the six cases (Nominative, &c.).

7. What is the use of the Latin Supines? Give examples of sentences containing the supines in *-um* and *-u.*

8. What is the gender of Names of Animals in Latin : e.g. *bos, grus, sus, canis, &c.*?

## XXVII.

1. Decline in combination : *unus ingens sus, duo ingentiores elephanti, tres ingentissimæ naves.*

2. Which of the impersonal verbs govern the dative case? Give examples.

3. When does *quod* (because) govern the subjunctive mood, and when the indicative? Translate: 'Socrates was condemned, because he corrupted the youth.' 'Socrates was condemned for having corrupted the youth.'

4. What is the difference between *magis* and *plus*? Translate: 'The more I give, the more you ask.' 'He asked for more soldiers.' 'He is more fit (*idoneus*) than you.'

5. Give the numerals—cardinal and ordinal—10, 20, 30, &c., to 100. Translate in two ways: 37, 18th, 43, 107, 115th. Distinguish between *secundus* and *alter*.

6. What cases are governed by words signifying sparing, need, commanding, remembering, use, nearness, abundance?

## XXVIII.

1. Compare : *egregius, satis, senex, alacer, pauper, dives, citra, ferox, assiduus, audacter, penitus, paulum.*

2. Parse the following sentence :—

‘Sic etiam fidibus voces crevere severis  
Et tulit eloquium insolitum facundia præceps.’

3. Explain the Roman method of reckoning interest, and translate : ‘Heres ex asse;’ ‘heres ex semisse;’ ‘unciarium fenus;’ ‘centesimæ usuræ;’ ‘quinas hic capiti mercedes exsecat.’

4. When *persuadeo* and other verbs which govern a dative are used in the passive voice, what is the usual construction? Translate : ‘I have been persuaded.’ ‘He was commanded to go.’ ‘Why am I never believed?’

5. State and illustrate the use of the supines. Translate : ‘Wonderful to relate!’ ‘I shall go to sleep.’ ‘He sent for soldiers to help him.’

6. Give the derivations of *præceps, princeps, auceps, magister, minister, sermo, interpres, securus, contumelia.*

## XXIX.

1. Give the feminine forms which correspond to *audax gener*, *celer taurus*, *amans pater*, *tener hædus*, *benignus patruus*, *garrulus senex*, *timidus verna*, *crudelis vitricus*.

2. Give the present and perfect subjunctive (first pers.) of *sterno*, *tero*, *volo*, *apprehendo*, *adimo*, *invideo*, *corrumpo*, *succurro*, *refringo*, *depecto*, *pervado*, *subnitor*.

3. What cases follow : *orbis*, *credo*, *reus*, *ego*, *parco*, *utor*, *persuadeo*, *transeo*, *obeo*, *memor*, *assuetus*, *tempero*, *dignus*, *fretus*?

4. Distinguish between *orbis* and *orbus*; *collis* and *colus*; *vinco* and *vincio*; *cecili* and *cecili*; *occidere* and *occidere*; *mentem* and *mentum*; *questus* and *questus*; *reus* and *res*.

5. Distinguish between *aliquis*, *quidam*, *quisquam*; introduce each word into the following sentence, 'A certain consul meeting some rustics, asked if any of them would guide him to the city; and every single one refused.'

## XXX.

1. Form adverbs from *dies*, *timidus*, *bonus*, *fortis*, *humanus*, *ignavus*, *vafer*, *multus*, *magnus*.

2. To what nominatives do the following genitives belong: *armorum*, *virium*, *dotis*, *cruris*, *aucupis*, *jecinoris*, *decōris*, *decōris*, *boum*, *roboris*, *supellectilis*, *cineris*?

3. Compound *cum* with the following words, stating what is, in each case, its peculiar force: *arguo*, *habeo*, *curro*, *fateor*, *facio*, *ruo*, *moveo*, *lino*, *paro*.

4. Give the meanings of the following particles, and say which of them govern cases, and which govern moods: *igitur*, *quominus*, *penes*, *væ*, *clam*, *heu*, *quasi*, *propter*, *quovis*, *ubique*, *nusquam*, *adversus*, *palam*, *proh*, *juxta*, *tametsi*.

5. Give the Latin for: 'Six miles from Rome.' 'Three thousand soldiers.' 'Three thousand sesterces.' 'Five loaves apiece.' 'A thousand ships.' '647 soldiers.' 'The 31st of December, 1883 A.D.'

## XXXI.

1. Decline: *illud immane monstrum, ista filia, scæva arma, hic audax heros, magna vis.*

2. Give the perfect tense and past participle of *fateor, consto, rapio, capio, diripio, accipio, insolesco, polliceor, tundo, coquo, sancio, aborior.*

3. Explain what is meant by the Historical Infinitive. Where does this construction usually occur?

4. What terminations of Latin nouns are, by rule, masculine? Give a list of the exceptions to the termination in *-o*.

5. 'Quum erat Romæ.' 'Quum esset Romæ.' What is the exact difference between these two sentences? Introduce *dum* and *ut* into similar sentences, and give the respective meanings.

6. Translate: 'I am ashamed of you.' 'I am ashamed to do it.' 'He does not feel so much ashamed of the whole business as I do.'

## XXXII.

1. Give the comparative degree of the following words: *maximus natu*, *egenus*, *proximus*, *summus*, *frugalissimus*, *diutissime*, *maxime*, *inuis*, *facillimus*, *tenerrimus*, *maturrime*, *providus*, *pessimus*, *plurimum*, *juvenis*.

2. Write out the distributive numerals from *singuli* to *vicies*.

3. When are *quominus*, *quin*, and *quo*, respectively, used to introduce a subordinate sentence? Translate: 'I have been hindered from doing this.' 'Do not doubt that I am happy.' 'I shall not prevent his speaking.' 'He asked me to undertake the business so that he might have more leisure.'

4. In what cases would you put Price, Space, Duration of Time? Translate: 'How much did that book of yours cost? Ten minæ.' 'He built a wall thirty feet high and six broad.' 'He hoped it would last for many years.' 'He was nineteen years old on the 7th of April.'

5. Give a list, with meanings, of the Latin interjections.

## XXXIII.

1. Give a list of words ending in *-us*, which, contrary to rule, are feminine.

2. Correct the following :—

Vereor ut eat . . . *I fear that he will go.*

Spero ut eat . . . *I hope that he will go.*

Illum rogavi ut eat. *I asked him to go.*

Illum persuasi ire . *I persuaded him to go.*

Illum prohibui de

eundo. . . . *I hindered him from going.*

3. 'Quid mi igitur suades?' Parse this sentence fully.

4. Turn the above sentence into the oblique narration by translating, 'Horace asked his friend what then he persuaded him to do.'

5. How are 'whether . . . or' translated when introducing an objective clause? How, when only a condition is expressed? Translate: 'He asked whether this was true or not.' 'Whether this is true or false, I do not trouble about it.'

6. Give the derivations of *prætor*, *consul*, *imperator*, *tribunus*, *quæstor*, *ædilis*, *pontifex maximus*.



## XXXIV.

1. Decline, using only the forms in general use : *vulvus, humus, pecus, specus, domus*. Give the gender of each word.

2. Define the relations of time expressed by the perfect, the imperfect, the pluperfect, and the future perfect of the Latin verb.

3. Explain the idioms : *quid refert mea ; quin facis hoc ; haud secus ac ; nescio quis dixit ; vereor ut faciat ; vereor ne faciat*.

4. Give some examples of verbs in *-sco, -urio*, and *-sso* ; and show the force of these terminations.

5. How do you express the Ablative of Manner (with and without an epithet), the Agent and the Instrument ?

6. Mention the different ways in which a Negative Wish or Command may be expressed in Latin.

7. Distinguish between the meanings of the following verbs : *rogare, abrogare, arrogare, erogare, derogare, obrogare, subrogare ; tacere, silere ; antiquus, priscus, pristinus, vetus, vetustus, senex*.

## XXXV.

1. Decline, in both numbers : *alteruter, celeber, lis, materfamilias*.

2. Make a list of Latin nouns which differ in meaning as they are singular or plural.

3. Give the rules for the translation of Time and Place. Translate : 'By night and day.' 'Last year.' 'Some years ago.' 'All day long.' 'Within the next three days.' 'At Athens.' 'At Tarentum.' 'In Gaul.' 'In the country.'

4. Distinguish between *si dicat, si dixerit, si diceret ; etsi dicit, etsi dicat ; ne roges, ne rogaveris ; ut non fiat, ne fiat ; sunt quos juvat, sunt quos juvet ; amatus est, amatus fuit*.

5. When would you use the Genitive, and when the Ablative of Quality? Translate : 'A man of moderate talent.' 'A man of talent.' 'A man of immense stature.' 'A farm of four acres.'

6. What is meant by the Factitive Accusative? Give some examples.

## XXXVI.

1. What nouns of the second declension are declined like *puer* (i.e. keep the *e* in all their cases)? Give the vocative case singular of *hortus*, *pelagus*, *deus*, *vulgus*, *ramus*, *filius*, *virus*, *genius*, *lupus*, *Cassius*. Decline *deus* in the plural in all its forms.

2. What adjectives are formed from *infra* and *supra*? Compare them. State the meaning in the positive degree, and give the only use of each positive in the singular and in the plural.

3. When an active verb governs the accusative case, what is the passive construction? What, when a verb governs a case other than the accusative? Translate, with reference to your answer: 'The dog has bitten the boy.' 'The boy has been bitten by the dog.' 'The master has persuaded the boy.' 'The boy has been persuaded by the master.' 'The army need help.' 'Help was needed by the army.'

4. Distinguish between *ne*, *non*, and *haud*; *non nemo* and *nemo non*; *nunquam* and *nusquam*.

## XXXVII.

1. State and exemplify the different uses of the Ablative Case.

2. Show how the following words differ in meaning as they differ in quantity: *canis*, *caro*, *diffidit*, *comas*, *mane*, *refert*, *velis*, *vires*.

3. Give examples of the various meanings attached to the following prepositions, alone and in composition: *cum*, *in*, *per*, *præter*, *pro*.

4. How is it that September is the ninth month? Translate the following: *a. d. iv. Non. Sext.*; *a. d. v. Id. Quint.*; *a. d. vi. Kal. Nov.*; *Prid. Kal. Jan.*; 1st of January; 22nd of July.

5. Give the etymology of *jumentum*, *momentum*, *tortumentum*, *nomen*, *templum*, *rastrum*, *ambitio*, *castra*, *aliquis*, *iste*.

6. What is the difference in the following forms of a request: 'illum sequere'; 'illum sequaris'; 'illum sequeris'?

## XXXVIII.

1. Give the genitive cases, singular and plural, of the following: *faux, pulvis, mel, lac, olus, merces, liber, Lîber, numus, nummus, jecur, tibicen, palus, salus, rete, præceps*.

2. State the various uses of the Genitive Case. What different meanings can be given to 'amor Dei'?

3. What is the difference between *aio, dico, loquor*, and *inquam*? Give all the parts in use of *aio* and *inquam*.

4. Write short sentences illustrating the uses of *ut* with the indicative, *quo* with the subjunctive, *ne* with a command, *quin* with the subjunctive.

5. State the rules for changing Direct into Oblique Narration. Transvert the following:—

(i) 'Si veteris contumeliæ oblivisci vellet, num etiam recentium injuriarum memoriam deponere posse.'

(ii) 'Auctores sumus tutam ibi majestatem Romani nominis fore.'

## XXXIX.

1. Name the present infinitive and past participle of *adipiscor*, *blandior*, *comperior*, *demereor*, *exper-giscor*, *fateor*, *gradior*, *hortor*, *irascor*, *jaculor*, *liquor*, *mentior*, *nanciscor*, *opperior*, *potior*, *queror*, *reor*, *sortior*, *tueor*, *ulciscor*, *vereor*.

2. Explain what is meant by Heterogeneous and Heteroclite Nouns ; Deponent, Impersonal, Inceptive and Desiderative Verbs ; Co-ordinate and Subordinate Conjunctions.

3. How many ways are there in Latin for translating a Purpose ? State fully the rules for the Sequence of Tenses.

4. What is the gender, respectively, of Parisyllabic and Imparisyllabic Nouns of the third declension in *-es* ? Give the exceptions to each rule.

5. Mention the different constructions in which the ablative is used without a preposition. Give a clear definition of the Ablative Absolute.

## XL.

1. Compare : *avidus, beneficus, citra, dignus, extra, futilis, gracilis, humidus, infra, juvenis, liber, magnificus, nequam, opulentus, prae, ruber, supra, tener, ultra, verecundus.*

2. What adjectives are declined like *acer* ? Name the adjectives which, like *tener*, retain the *e* throughout. Decline *dexter* in all its forms.

3. What is meant by Verbal Nouns ? How do they differ from ordinary nouns ? Give sentences in which an infinitive is (i) the subject, (ii) the object.

4. Quote sentences illustrating the construction of *dignus, indignus, similis, dissimilis, idoneus, aptus.*

5. In indirect questions with more than one alternative, in what ways could 'whether . . . or . . . or' be translated besides using *utrum . . . an . . . an* ?

6. What position do the following words take in a sentence : *verum, vero, enim, tamen, ergo, igitur, nam, namque* ?

**CLASSIFIED QUESTIONS ON THE PARTS  
OF SPEECH.**

COMPILED FROM PAPERS SET BY THE UNIVERSITIES, THE  
CIVIL SERVICE, THE COLLEGE OF PRECEPTORS, ETC.

**NOUNS.**

*Cases.*

1. Name the class of verbs which govern two accusatives. Explain: Cognate Accusative; Accusative of Limitation or Respect; Accusative of Motion towards; Accusative of Time or Space.

2. Name the words which govern a genitive case. Explain: Subjective Genitive, Objective Genitive, Partitive Genitive, Genitive of Price, Genitive of Quality.

3. What are the words which govern a dative? Explain: Dative of Advantage, Ethic Dative.

4. What words govern an ablative? Explain: Ablative of the Means or Manner; Ablative of the Instrument; Ablative of Comparison; Ablative of Quality; Ablative of Time; Ablative of Measure; Ablative of Place; Ablative Absolute.

5. Explain the Locative Case. With what case does it correspond in the first and second declensions (i) in the singular, (ii) in the plural? With what case does it correspond in the third declension?

6. What is the chief difference between the Genitive, and the Ablative, of Quality?

7. Which two substantives govern the ablative case?



*Gender.*

1. Name the gender to which words ending in the following terminations belong: *-a* (1, 3); *-ar*; *-as* (1, 3); *-aux*, *-c*, *-do*, *-e*; *-er* (2, 3); *-es* (3, 5); *-go*, *-io*, *-l*, *-men*, *-o*, *or*, *-os*, *-s*, *-t*, *-um*, *-ur*; *-us* (2, 3, 4); *-x*.

2. Give the gender of the following words: *cadaver*, *caro*, *civis*, *cor*, *cos*, *arbor*, *lapis*, *fornix*, *fons*, *lepus*, *fur*, *acus*, *palus*, *pecus* (-oris), *pecus* (-udis), *ordo*, *Adria*, *pelagus*, *ver*, *agricola*, *vulgus*, *princeps*, *os*, *adamas*, *dos*, *virus*, *domus*, *fas*, *Boreas*, *marmor*, *stirps*, *obees*, *sal*, *sanguis*, *anguis*.

3. Mention the peculiarities of the following heterogeneous nouns: *carbasus*, *cœlum*, *dies*, *frenum*, *jocus*, *locus*, *ostrea*, *Pergamus*, *rastrum*, *sibilus*, *Tartarus*.

*Irregularities in Nouns.*

1. The following nouns have one meaning in the singular, and another in the plural. Name both meanings: *ædes*, *aqua*, *auxilium*, *carcer*, *castrum*, *comitium*, *copia*, *finis*, *Fortuna*, *gratia*, *impedimentum*, *littera*, *ludus*, *lustrum*, *opera*, *ôpis* (*ops*), *pars*, *rostrum*, *sal*, *tabula*.

2. What nouns of the third declension end in *-i* instead of *-e* in the ablative singular?

3. When does the genitive plural of nouns of the third declension end in *-ium*? A few words form exceptions to the general rule: name them.

4. The following substantives are Heteroclite; i.e. they have a twofold declension. Decline the words in full according to their declensions: *luxuria*, *barbaria*, *mollitia*, *materia*, *domus*, *laurus*, *cupressus*, *figus*,

*pinus, eventus, suggestus, jugerum, vas (vasis), vesper, plebs, requies, penus.*

5. What cases are wanting in the following : *fors, (ops), prex, (vicis), vis* ?

6. Name (i) the indeclinable nouns; (ii) the nouns with no plural; (iii) the nouns with no singular.

7. What is the peculiarity in the declension of the following : *bos, dea, deus, femur, filia, filius, Jupiter, jusjurandum, respublica, suppellex* ?

Give gender, meaning, and genitive singular of—

abies	arcus	cervix
accipiter	aries	cinis
acroama	artus	civitas
adamas	arx	codex
ædes	as	cœlicola
æs	atrium	cœtus
ætas	auceps	collis
ager	auspex	colus
agger	axis	comes
ales	bos	compago
amphora	cadaver	compes
anas	calcar	conjunx
anceps	callis	copia
ancile	calx	cor
anguis	canis	corpus
anus	caput	cos
aper	carcer	crus
apex	cardo	cucumis
apis	caro	culter
appendix	Ceres	cuspis

decor	grus	mas
decus	heres	materfamilias
dedecus	hiemps ( <i>hiems</i> )	mensis
dens	hirudo	merces
domus	hirundo	merges
dos	hospes	merx
ebur	hostia	miles
elephas	hostis	mons
eques	humus	mulier
faber	ictus	mus
facinus	ilex	nemo
falx	imber	nemus
faux	incus	nepos
fel	iter	nix
fenus	jecur	nummus
fetus	jocus	numus
flos	judex	nurus
foedus	jugerum	nutrix
forceps	jusjurandum	obses
fraus	juvenis	olus
frons	lapis	onus
funus	latus	opera
fur	laus	opifex
gelu	lepus	os
gener	limes	palus
genu	lis	paries
genus	litus	pars
gigas	ludus	paterfamilias
glacies	lumen	pavo
glis	mālus	pecus
gradus	mālus	pedes
grando	manus	penus
grex	mare	pes

pignus	semis	trux
poëma	senectus	tuber
pollex	senex	tus ( <i>thus</i> )
pondus	sidus	ulcus
porticus	sindon	unguis
portus	sinus	valetudo
præceps	socer	vas
princeps	sol	vellus
puls	species	ver
quercus	specus	veru
quies	stipes	vesper
radix	stirps	vigil
remex	sus	vimen
respublica	teges	vir
rete	tellus	virgo
robur	tempus	vis
ros	testudo	vomer
sal	tonitrus	vulgus
saltus	torquis	vulnus
sanguis	trabs	vultur
scelus	tribus	vultus
seges		

## ADJECTIVES.

1. What class of adjectives govern the genitive, the dative, and the ablative, respectively ?
2. Name three indeclinable adjectives.
3. How should an adjective be placed if it is required to emphasise a noun ?
4. What is the meaning of the following adjectival terminations : *-eus*, *-icius*, *-icus*, *-ilis*, *-alis*, *-inus*,

*-anus, -arius, -ōsus, -lentus, -ātus, -ensis, -ānus, -bundus?*

Give an example of each sort.

5. Give the rules for the comparison of adjectives. What six adjectives in *-ilis* form their superlative in *-illimus*? How are adjectives compared which end respectively in *-er, -dicus, -ficus, -volus, -us pure, -quus*?

6. What adjectives are not compared?

7. Compare the following:—

acer	facilis	nequam
æger	frugi	parvus
antiquus	futilis	pius
anxius	gracilis	post
arduus	habilis	potis
asper	humilis	præ
beneficus	infra	prope
benevolus	ingenuus	prosperus
bonus	integer	providus
celer	intra	rapax
citra	juvenis	sacer
de	magnus	senex
degener	maledicus	similis
difficilis	malevolus	sollers
dissimilis	malus	supra
dives	maturus	ultra
dubius	multus	utilis
egenus	munificus	vetus.
extra		

What cases do the following adjectives respectively govern?—

orbus	fretus	dignus
similis	peritus	plenus

utilis	indignus	expers
refertus	cupidus	memor
carus	gratus	indignus
dissimilis	invidus	jucundus
inanis	parcus	aptus
idoneus		

## PRONOUNS.

1. Classify the Pronouns.
2. Decline: *ego, tu, se, ille, hic, is, iste, ipse, qui, uter, quis, unusquisque, alteruter*.
3. State the rule for the Agreement of the Relative. What is meant by the Attraction of the Relative? Give examples.
4. Give the exact difference between *hic, is, ille, iste, ipse*.
5. What is a Reflexive Pronoun? When *he* or *his* do *not* refer to the subject of the sentence, what pronoun must be used? Give examples.
6. What is the vocative case of *meus*?
7. What termination may be added to the personal pronouns to express emphasis?
8. How would you translate: 'With me;' 'with you;' 'with us;' 'with himself;' 'with whom'?
9. Form as many adverbs as you can from the pronouns mentioned in Question 2.
10. What words are correlative to *qualis* and *quantus*? Distinguish between the meanings of these two words, and also between *aliquis, quispiam, quidam, quivis, quilibet, quisque*.

## VERBS.

1. Define: Transitive, Intransitive, Deponent, Neuter-Passive, Inceptive (or Inchoative), Impersonal, Defective, Frequentative, Desiderative, and Homonymous Verbs. Give examples of each case.

2. What construction is required with the following impersonal verbs—*accidit, decet, dedecet, libet, licet, liquet, miseret, oportet, piget, placet, pœnitet, pudet, tædet*?

3. Give examples of inceptive verbs formed from nouns, from adjectives, and from verbs.

4. How are frequentative and desiderative verbs formed? Give some examples.

5. What is the force of the terminations *-ito, -sco, -sso, -urio, -illo*?

*Peculiarities of Tense, Mood, and Voice.*

1. Give the imperative mood of *dico, duco, facio*.

2. Mention all the parts in use of *arceo, inquam, odi, meminisse, cœpi, fari*.

3. Give the present tenses, indicative (in full), conjunctive (first person), and infinitive, of *possum, prosum, volo, nolo, malo, fero, eo, fio, edo*.

4. What compounds of *sum* have a present participle?

5. What is the passive form of *facio*?

6. Which of the impersonal verbs have a passive form?

7. What participle do the deponent verbs possess which the ordinary active verb wants? What construction supplies the want of this participle?

8. What construction do the following verbs require?—

abripio	impero	pareo
absolvo	interest	postulor
accuso	irascor	potior
adimo	jubeo	præsto
careo	lædo	præsum
consulo	medeor	prosum
damno	memini	refert
desum	medeo	servio
doceo	minor	suadeo
doceor	misereor	tempero
egeo	noceo	utor
exuo	nubo	vaco
fruor	obliviscor	vereor

9. Give the present infinitive, perfect (first pers.) and past participle of—

acuo	capio	divido
adimo	carpo	ēdo
affero	caveo	ēdo
ago	cedo	ēo
apiscor	cerno	expergiscor
arcesso	cingo	experior
ardeo	claudio	fallo
audeo	colo	fateor
aufero	comminiscor	fatiscor
augeo	consulo	fero
bibo	curro	fido
cado	deleo	findo
cædo	differo	fleo
cano	disco	fodio



frango	mordeo	pungo
frico	morior	quæro
fruor	nanciscor	quatio
fugio	nascor	queror
fundo	neco	quiesco
gaudeo	necto	rapio
gemo	nitor	reor
gero	noceo	rideo
gigno	nosco	rodo
gradior	nubo	rumpo
hæreo	obliviscor	salio
haurio	opperior	sancio
jaceo	ordior	scalpo
jacio	orior	scando
irascor	paciscor	scindo
jubeo	pango	seco
juvo	parco	sedeo
labor	pareo	sepelio
lædo	pario	sequor
lavo	pasco	sero
lego	patior	sino
lino	pello	sisto
linquo	peto	soleo
loquor	pingo	solvo
luceo	placeo	sono
lugeo	plico	spargo
mentior	pono	sperno
metior	posco	spondeo
meto	possideo	statuo
mico	potior	sterno
misceo	poto	sto
misereor	prandeo	strepo
mitto	premo	suadeo

# CLASSIFIED QUESTIONS ON PARTS OF SPEECH. 117

taceo	torqueo	veto
tango	traho	video
tago	tueor	vincio
temno	tundo	vinco
tendo	veho	vivo
tergeo	vello	ulciscor
tero	vendo	volvo
terreo	veneo	voveo
texo	venio	urgeo
tollo	vereor	uro
tono	verto	utor

10. Give the present infinitive of the following participles—

admorsus	commentus	dimensus
factus	gavisus	passus
profectus	ratus	situs
solitus	oblitus	resartus
diffissus	conditus	assertus
lotus	abscisus	oblitus
cœptus	conditus	abscissus
diffusus	passus	pransus
pröfectus	questus	remensus
revinctus	structus	ultus
amictus	adustus	appulsus
discretus	exorsus	exsertus
quæstus	abortus	revulsus
fassus	victus	fessus
profectus	experrectus	haustus
fictus	fultus	tritrus
partus	punctus	laccessitus
lautus	adultus	consultus

absolutus	genitus	solitus
sectus	exorsus	sublatus
diversus	nactus	

## ADVERBS.

## 1. Compare—

acriter	dure	patienter
ægre	fabre	paulum
amanter	facile	prope
audacter	graviter	prudenter
bene	longe	sapienter
crebro	magnopere	similiter
diu	male	sollicite
docte	multum	vafre

## 2. Form adverbs from—

bonus	Hercules	magnus	scio
crebrus	hic	nullus	sto
dies	humanus	pars	tantus
duodecim	ille	patiens	tribus
durus	is	privatus	verus
falsus	iste	quattuor	via
felix	libet	qui	video
foris	licet	res	volo

3. What is the meaning of the numeral adverbs when used with the word *sestertium*? Explain *decies HS*.

4. Give the numeral adverbs from *semel* to *vicies*.

PREPOSITIONS.

1. Name the prepositions (12) which govern the ablative.

2. Name the prepositions (29) which govern the accusative.

3. What four prepositions govern two cases? When do they take the ablative, and when the accusative?

4. What prepositions follow the word they govern?

5. What preposition sometimes governs the genitive plural?

6. How is *cum* used with personal, reflexive and relative pronouns?

7. Give the exact meaning of the prepositions in the following phrases—

(1) Ad urbem. Ad decem annos. Ad hostes.  
Ad octingentos.

(2) Apud me. Apud Ciceronem. Apud animum  
cogito.

(3) Circa urbem. Circa quingentos.

(4) Extra urbem. Extra jocum.

(5) Intra urbem. Intra tres dies. Intra legem.

(6) Supra millia duo. Supra terram.

(7) Ob oculos meos. Ob eam rem.

(8) Penes imperatorem.

(9) Propter te vivit. Id propter te fecit.

(10) Secundum Nonas Martias. Secundum naturam. Secundum litus progressus sum.

(11) A tergo. A lateribus. Hoc a me est. A millibus passuum esse. A primo. Proximus a rege.

- (12) De prima luce. De nocte. De gravibus causis. De more. De novo.
- (13) Ex equo. Unus ex amicis meis. Ex vulneribus mortuus est. E re mea. Ex parte. Heres ex asse.
- (14) Cum amico. Cum eo ut . . . Nihil mihi cum illo est. Tecum loquar.
- (15) Pro patria mori. Pro certo. Pro prætore. Pro urbe.
- (16) Colle tenus. Crurum tenus.

### CONJUNCTIONS.

1. What is the distinction between Co-ordinative and Subordinative Conjunctions?

2. Classify the co-ordinative conjunctions.<sup>1</sup> Give the meaning of the following: *item, atque, tamen, enim, ceterum, quoque, autem, vero, sed, at, namque, igitur, sicut.*

3. Which of the above co-ordinative conjunctions never stand first in a clause?

4. Classify the subordinate conjunctions.<sup>1</sup> Give the meanings of—*quin, quoad, nisi, ut, licet, quasi, donec, quoniam, quippe, quominus, utinam, tamquam.*

5. What is the meaning of *ut* when used as a co-ordinative conjunction?

6. Give short sentences illustrating the use of *ut* and *quum* (i) with an indicative, (ii) with a subjunctive.

<sup>1</sup> This classification need not be attempted except by advanced students.

## INTERJECTIONS.

What cases are found with *ecce*, *heu*, *hei*, *en*, *væ*, *ehéu*, *proh* ?

---

## ORATIO OBLIQUA.

When a statement is converted from *Oratio Recta* into *Oratio Obliqua*, say what change is made in—

- (i) The indicative in a *direct* and *independent* statement.
- (ii) The indicative in a *dependent relative sentence*.
- (iii) The indicative in a *question*.
- (iv) The imperative mood.
- (v) The subjunctive used in the apodosis of a hypothetical sentence.

## THE ROMAN CALENDAR.

1. On what day did the Kalends always fall ?  
Explain the origin of the name.

2. 'In March, July, October, May,  
The Nones fell on the seventh day.'

On what day did they fall in the other eight months ?  
Explain the origin of Nones.

3. How long after the Nones did the Ides fall ?  
Explain the name.

4. Why was February 24th called *Dies bissextus* ?

5. What part of speech is *Augustis* in the date  
*Kalendis Augustis* ?

6. Translate: Ante diem Kalendas Novembres.  
Nonis Juliis. Idibus Juliis. Nonis Juniis. Idibus

Juniis. Ante diem tertium Idus Januarias. 17th August. 3rd May. 31st December. 7th May. 23rd June. 15th September.

### ROMAN MONEY.

1. Name the fractional parts of the *as*.
2. What was the value of the *sestertius*? Explain HS.
3. How does *sestertius* differ from *sestertium*? Translate *mille sestertii*, *duo sertertia*, *decies sestertium*, eight hundred sesterces, five thousand sesterces, two million sesterces.

### ROMAN NAMES.

1. Explain the meaning of—*nomen*, *prænomen*, *cognomen*, *agnomen*. Which of these answers to our Christian name, and which to our surname?
2. For what Roman names do the following letters stand—A., App., C., D., Cn., K., L., M., M', P., Q., S., Ser., Sp., T., Ti.?

*Correct the mistakes in the following sentences—*

1. Nihil est quod mihi videtur utilius.
2. Persuasus eram tibi scribere.
3. Optimi omnes virtutem amant.
4. Nego aliquid rectus fieri.
5. Cuique dedit decem sestertios.
6. Adulatur potentem amicum.
7. Gratulatus est me, quia hanc honorem adeptus sum.
8. Sociis ad auxilium venit.
9. Marcus persuasus est istum dolorem patienter esse ferendum.

10. Milites sub jugo missi sunt.
11. Quis scit quid faciendum est.
12. Invidentur ii qui magnas divitias possident.
13. Persuasus est mature esse moriendum.
14. Leges obtemperandæ sunt.
15. Socrates dixit eos, qui boni sint, esse beatos.
16. Meminit res præteritas.
17. Censuerunt ut conjurati omnes in custodia tradantur.
18. Suadet me ut Athenas proficiscerer.
19. Irascor te, quia tuum negotium plane neglexisti.
20. Quum urbem cepisset, ædificia omnia publica et privata pepercit.
21. Indulgenda pueritia parum proficitur.
22. Totum se dedit studendo.
23. Laudatur a nemine.
24. Fortissimi omnes occisi sunt.
25. Hoste captus est.
26. Quid malum fecit ?
27. Cum quinque millibus sociis Romam pervenit.
28. Ii habentes divitias debent alios opitulari.
29. Nisi aliquod de te sciret, non loqueretur.
30. Nescio an hæc recte dixero.
31. Nemo fuit qui magis pravus mihi visus est.
32. Nescio quid malum fecit.
33. Omnibus singulatim dedit decem sestertios.
34. Redibo secundo die ante Kalendas Maii.
35. Non huc, at illud, dicebam.
36. Nemo est quem magis diligo.
37. Certe aliquod mali accidit.
38. Potuerat fecisse melius.
39. Utinam te possim de hac re persuadere.
40. Multa obstant quin hoc faciam.



41. Miror quis est; peregrinum hominum mihi videtur.
42. Opem tulimus sociis ut ab hostibus non opprimerentur.
43. Ait tria millia homines occisos esse.
44. Hostium auxilium usus est ut urbem noceret.
45. Iste mihi videtur civem Romanum esse: sed non possum dicere quis est.
46. Plura me impediunt quin te juvem.
47. Voluit me persuadere; quamvis tamen multa dicebat non persuasus sum.
48. Puderet mihi talia facere.
49. Interest patris me diligenter studere linguam Latinam.
50. Speculatores nuntiabant quod hostes non longe abessent.
51. Operam dabo ut epistolam meam postridie acciperes.
52. Munus amplissimum egregie functus est.
53. Non tibi talia verba uti licet.
54. Qui leges paret, is patriam juvat.
55. Spero ut te persuadere possim.
56. Ille melior est quam me.
57. Multa fecerunt ut urbem servaverint.
58. Ante diem VI. Kalendas Novembris.
59. Promisit se prope diem cum magno exercitu ad urbem accessurum.
60. Persuasum sibi habet periculum effugi non posse.
61. Paucis ante diebus armatus in curiam venerat.

*Translate*—Navis longa. Navis oneraria. Navis tecta. Navis actuaria. Navis aperta. Navis præ-

toria. Navibus et quadrigis. Solvere naves. Deducere naves. Agere naves. Frangere naves. Aliquem rei capitalis reum facere. Voti reus. Agere furti aliquem. Agere gratias. Agere reum. Agere animam. Actum est de me. Lex de ambitu. Abrogare legem. Derogare legem. Obrogare legem. Nihil ago tecum. Oriens. Occidens. A tergo. A lateribus. Dare terga. Dare vela. Dare poenas. Dare operam. Dare fræna. Dare verba. Quam plurimum. Quam primum. Quam maximæ copiæ. Quam plurimum valere. Ire in hiberna. Cominus rem gerere. Gerere morem alicui. Abire in diem. In dies. Sub noctem. Sub ortum lucis. Ex tempore. Ex more. Magna ex parte. Magnis itineribus. Media nox. Summus mons. Hiems summa. Novissimum agmen. Extremum agmen. Primum agmen. Rorarii. Exploratores. Amare litus. Non mihi abest. Amittere fidem. Secundum omen. Dare servos in quæstionem. Quæstiones perpetuæ. Conscribere legionem. Res frumentaria. Novæ res. Esse in officio. Res ita se habet. De novo. Perindino die. Annotinum frumentarium. Mille passus. Duo millia passuum. Ex sententia. Quod sciam. Haud secus ac. Simul atque. Nescio quid. Nescio an. Tantum valere. Dentibus albis deridere. Alba linea signare. Album calculum adjicere. Vix bene. Bis terque. Nihilo secus. Ne . . . quidem. Non modo. Æs alienum. Ferre moleste. Optimus quisque. Certiorem facere. Visum est. Persuasum est mihi. Primus dedit. A.U.C. Per te stetit quominus . . . Aliud alio dicitur. Nubere. Ducere uxorem. Bina castra. Cum prima luce. Præter opinionem. In perpetuum. Constat inter omnes. Esse in pretio.

*Distinguish between—*

Ambitus, ambitio.

Consulere aliquem, consulere alicui.

Mālus, mālus (*mas.*), mālus (*fem.*), mālum, mālum.

Mentem, mentum.

Mentio, mentior.

Cōmes, cōma, cōmo.

Ōpus, ōpus.

Patiens servitutis; patiens servituti.

Victus, vinctus.

Pirus, pirum.

Cōlus, cōlum, collum, collis.

Fœdus (*noun*), fœdus (*adj.*).

Moror, morior.

Secundum (*adj.*); secundum (*prep.*); secundum (*adv.*).

Sēcuris, sēcuris.

Rēfert, rēfert.

Pōpulus, pōpulus.

Lātus, lātus (*adj.*); lātus (*part.*).

Juventa, juventas, juvenus.

Liber, līber; liberi, lībri.

Tela (*sing.*); tela (*pl.*).

Oblītus, oblītus.

Līno, līno; lītus, lītus, lītus.

Questus, quæstus.

Inde, istinc.

Illic, illuc, illinc.

Pugna, prœlium, acies.

Simulare, dissimulare.

Vir, homo.

Aut, vel, sive.

*Alius, alter.*

*Ne, non, haud.*

*Quattuor, quater, quaternus, quartus, quartanus, quadrimus.*

*Sapientior Caio ; sapientior quam Caius.*

*Primo, primum.*

*Totus, universus, omnes, cuncti.*

*Etsi, tamen, quamquam, quamvis, licet.*

*Volucris, avis, ales, oscen.*

*Anima, animus, mens, ratio, ingenium.*

*Quando, aliquando, quandoque.*

*Ædes, templum, fanum, delubrum.*

*Translate—*

1. I am allowed to remain in the country on account of my health.
2. I was born in the year 1860.
3. I am persuaded that he cannot escape from the danger.
4. I am afraid of hurting his feelings.
5. He stayed some time at Corinth ; from Corinth he proceeded to Athens, and lived three years in that city.
6. Scipio was said to be the greatest general of those times.
7. I do not know whether I shall be allowed to come or not.
8. There is no doubt that he will write to you.
9. It is the part of friends to assist one another.
10. He has promised me to come early.
11. I am afraid your friend will come too late.
12. He is not worthy to receive so handsome a reward.

13. He sent his cohorts to forage in the neighbouring fields.
14. They abused their power to oppress the poor.
15. The senate charges him with rashness. But what was he to do?
16. He wished to send the ship to Sicily, but a storm carried it to Egypt.
17. 'At how great a price was this wine bought?'  
'For very little.'
18. The battle took place on the 9th of May.
19. Would that Cæsar had prevented Brutus from coming near his person.
20. Cæsar refused to be persuaded that his life was in danger.
21. Being accused of parricide, he seemed likely to be condemned.
22. He was brought to trial on a capital charge.
23. The work is too hard for me to do.
24. We do not know what sort of a man he is.
25. I hope that he will conquer, but I fear that he will be conquered.
26. He said that the walls were going to be built.
27. For the last three years he has worked six hours a day.
28. The more they had, the more they wanted.
29. He sent ambassadors to sue for peace.
30. Without asking any one, I shall know what to do.
31. I am afraid he will not come.
32. He has acted like a man of courage.
33. He used to praise you and not himself.
34. All citizens must obey the laws of their country.

35. That action of yours is blamed too severely.
36. When peace was concluded, the armies were disbanded.
37. No one knows what may happen to-morrow.
38. We say we love justice, but we often follow the unjust.
39. The rich love their ease, but the poor are born to labour.
40. Though he became a soldier at eighteen years of age, he was fifty before he had fought a battle.
41. Tell me whether you mean to go to your friends at Rome, or to stay at Athens.
42. He who needs riches least, enjoys them most.
43. He said that the senators were not wise.
44. Do nothing before your brother comes to Rome.
45. Have you sent messengers to announce the capture of the city.
46. He lived four years at Athens, and never went to Ægina.
47. Things which are shameful to hear are also shameful to speak.
48. Let us cease, lest three thousand men perish.
49. Pompey is unworthy to be praised for his deeds abroad.
50. It is of interest to his parents that he should confess the truth.
51. I hear that the city is going to be fortified.
52. Thales, when asked what was the easiest of all things, said, 'Giving advice to others.'
53. Give not thy tongue too great liberty, lest it take thee captive; if thou desire to be con-

- sidered wise, be so wise as to hold thy tongue.
54. Virtue is seen most of all in despising and rejecting pleasure.
55. They are the more formidable because they are aware that I know their plans, and yet they are not concerned.
56. I say that nothing is expedient which is not at the same time honourable.
57. The earth is greater than the moon; the sun than the earth.
58. Man seems to be without reason when he delights to kill.
59. He fights in order that the enemy may not take the city.
60. He fought that his father and children might be safe.
61. Everyone should practise himself in the art which he knows.
62. The more men have, the more they want.
63. He wished to know what you were going to say.
64. Solon feigned madness in order that he might benefit the state.
65. Caius came to me, complaining of the wrong done to him by his brother.
66. There are many who have subdued cities and nations, very few who have subdued themselves; there is no greater victory than this.
67. Bad men hate sinning from fear of punishment.
68. I am rejoiced at your having promised to return hither.

69. The soldiers began to fear that Scipio's wound was mortal.
70. Some are too idle to learn and too obstinate to obey the precepts of their teachers.
71. I shall be very desirous of knowing what you are doing, until I know what you have done.
72. The virtue which you praise is not that of a philosopher, still less of a brave man.
73. He vainly tried to prevent me from doing what I wished.
74. He said he would not have gone away had you not ordered him.
75. Take care what you promise; but when you have promised anything, endeavour to perform your promise.
76. He was so lame that he could not walk.
77. My punishment is greater than I can bear.
78. He came to London on the 20th of November.
79. My seeing you does not matter much.
80. There is nothing that has feeling that does not perish.
81. How few there are who know how to bear adversity patiently.
82. I feared you would go, but he knew that you were going to remain here.
83. I know not in what book you have read that, or who told it you.
84. However affairs may turn out, I shall be content.
85. Instead of staying at Athens, he set out for Rome.
86. You do not know when you are to die.



87. I sent him to France to ask his friends for a little money.
88. Cæsar spared an enemy who had so long resisted him.
89. They had long ago warned their friends what they intended to do.
90. I am persuaded you want to deceive me.
91. There is nothing to be achieved in war without bravery.
92. Do not exceed moderation in anything.
93. Five slaves each were granted to the conquerors.
94. The city was taken on the 15th of March.
95. The eldest boy is the smallest of you all.
96. For many years I studied at Rome, but my brother at Corinth.
97. It is your interest, not Cæsar's, to show yourself merciful to a foe.
98. They went out to see the fleet, which was not then far from the city.
99. I was too far from you yesterday to hear your speech.
100. He said he would not have bought that villa of yours at such a price.

## ETYMOLOGY.

Etymology is a subject to be acquired only by an intimate acquaintance with a language.

It would be impossible in the limits of this work to deal at all adequately with so vast a study, and therefore only a few words previously set at different examinations have been selected as examples. Except in a few instances the Sanskrit roots have not been given, as it will probably be found sufficient at this stage of the pupil's career to resolve compound words into their component parts, leaving the older language alone until much more progress has been made in philology.

The derivations are those given by Dr. Smith in his larger Dictionary.

ACIES. Root, *ac*, *sharp*.

ÆDILIS. *Ædes*, *a building*.

ALA. Contr. fr. *axilla*, *a wing*.

ALBUS. *ἄλφος*, *white*.

ALIENUS. *Alius*, *another*.

ALIVIS. *Alius*, *quis*.

AMBUSTUS. *Ambi*, *about* ; *uro*, *I burn*.

ANCEPS. *Amb*=*ambo*, *both* ; *caput*, *a head*.

ANCILE. *ἄγκυλος*, *crooked* ; *or*, *amb*, *round* ; *cædo*, *I cut*.

APPENDIX. *Ad*, *to* ; *pendo*, *I hang*.

- ARBITER. Ad, to; bito, *I go*.
- ARMA. ἄρω, *I fit to*.
- ASSIDUUS. Ad, to; sedeo, *I sit*.
- AUCEPS. Avis, *a bird*; capio, *I take*.
- AUCTORITAS. Auctor, *one who enlarges*; fr. augeo, *I increase*.
- AUFERO. Ab, *from*; fero, *I bear*.
- AUGUR. Avis, *a bird*; or, augeo, *I increase*; or, oculus, *an eye*.
- AUSPEX. Contr. fr. avispe, *avis, a bird*; ROOT, spec, *to see*.
- BELLUM. Another form of duellum, fr. duo, *two*.
- BENEFICIUM. Bene, *well*; facio, *I do*.
- BUSTUM. Buro=uro, *I burn*.
- CADAVER. Cado, *I fall*.
- CÆRIMONIA. Curo, *I take care*; OR, Skt. kri, *to do*.
- CALENDÆ. Calo, *I proclaim*; καλέω, *I call*.
- CALUMNIA. Calvor, *I deceive*.
- CARMEN (old form, Casmen). Cano, *I sing*.
- CASTRÀ. Casa, *a cottage*.
- CASUS. Cado, *I fall*.
- CÆLUM. κοῖλος, *hollow*.
- COGO. Con=cum, *together with*; ago, *I act*.
- COMBURO. Con=cum; uro, *I burn*.
- COMMERCIUM. Con=cum; merx, *merchandise*.
- COMPLEX. Con=cum; plico, *I fold*.
- CONJUX (conjux). Con=cum; jungo, *I join*.
- CONSILIUM. Con=cum; ROOT, sol, *to sit*; consulere, *to sit together*; hence, *to deliberate*.
- CONSUL. Con=cum; ROOT, sol, *to sit*; consulere.
- CONTINUO. Con=cum; teneo, *I hold*.
- CRUDELIS. Crudus (cruidus), *bloody*; fr. cruor, *blood*.

- DIGITUS. Root, *dic*, *point out*.  
 DUBIUS. Duo, *two* ; bito, *I go*.  
 DUPLEX. Duo, *two* ; plico, *I fold*.  
 EQUIDEM. Ego, *I* ; quidem, *indeed*.  
 ERGA. Another form of *verga*, *vergo*, *I turn towards*.  
 EXAMEN. Contr. fr. *exagmen* : *ex*, *out* ; *agmen*, *something driven*.  
 EXPERS. *Ex*, *out* ; *pars*, *a part*.  
 FABULA. *Fari*, *to speak*.  
 FASCES. ROOT, *fas*, *to bind*.  
 FATUM. *Fari*, *to speak*.  
 FEROX. *Fero*, *I carry*.  
 FERUS. *θήρ*, *a wild beast*.  
 FETIALIS. *θήτιαλις*.  
 FLUMEN. *Fluo*, *I flow*.  
 FÆDUS (a treaty). *Fidus*, *faithful*.  
 FORSITAN. *Fors sit an*, *there may be a chance whether*.  
 FORTIS. *Fero*, *I bear*.  
 FORUM. *Foris*, *out of doors*.  
 FOSSA. *Fossus*, *dug* ; fr. *fodio*, *I dig*.  
 FRUCTUS. *Fruor*, *I enjoy*.  
 FRUMENTUM. Contr. fr. *frugimentum*, fr. *fruge* *produce*.  
 FULMEN. Contr. fr. *fulgimen*, fr. *fulgere*, *to lighten*.  
 FURTIV. *Fur*, *a thief*.  
 GÉNÉROSUS. *Genus*, fr. *gigno*, *I beget*.  
 HESTERNUS. *Heri*, *yesterday*.  
 HARUSPEX. *Hira*, *entrails* ; ROOT, *spec*, *to see*.  
 HIBERNUS. *Hiems*, *winter*.  
 HUMILIS. *Humus*, *the ground*.  
 IBI. Old dat. sing. of *is*, *that*.  
 IDONEUS. *Id eo*, *this for that*.

- IDUS.** *Iduo, to divide into two.*  
**IMAGO.** *Root, im or sim, like.*  
**IMMANIS.** *In, not ; manis, good.*  
**IMPEDIMENTUM.** *Impedio (in, pes), I hinder.*  
**IMPERATOR.** *Impero, I command.*  
**INCUS.** *Incudo, I forge with a hammer.*  
**INDEX.** *Root, dic, to point out.*  
**INFERNUS.** *Strong form of inferus, low.*  
**INTEREA.** *Inter eam (partem or diem) within that  
(part or day)*  
**INTERIM.** *Inter eum.*  
**INTERPRES.** *Inter, between ; pres or præs, a factor ;  
πρίμααι, I buy.*  
**IPSE.** *Is, that, and suffix -pse.*  
**ISTE.** *Is, that ; tu, thou (that of thine).*  
**ITA.** *Is, that.*  
**ITERUM.** *Is, that, with comparative suffix.*  
**JANITOR.** *Janus.*  
**JUGUM.** *Jungo, I join.*  
**JUMENTUM.** *Contr. fr. jugumentum ; jungo, I join.*  
**JUXTA.** *Jug and sta. Roots of jungo and sto.*  
**LAC.** *γαλάκτα, milk.*  
**LEGATUS.** *Lēgare, to send as ambassador.*  
**LEGIO.** *Lēgere, to choose.*  
**LIBERTUS.** *Contr. fr. Liberatus, freed.*  
**LITUUS.** *Lito, I sacrifice.*  
**LUMEN.** *Contr. fr. lucimen, luceo, I shine.*  
**LUNA.** *Contr. fr. lucina, luceo, I shine.*  
**LUSTRUM (a sacrifice).** *Luo, to pay the penalty.*  
**LUSTRUM (a marsh).** *Luo, I wash.*  
**MAGISTER.** *Magnus, great.*  
**MAJESTAS.** *Magnus, great.*  
**MALO.** *Magis, more ; volo, I wish.*

- MANIFESTUS.** *Manus, the hand ; root, fas, to bind.*  
**MENS.** *Root, men, to think.*  
**MENSIS.** *Root, mâ, to measure.*  
**MINISTER.** *Minor, less.*  
**MOBILIS.** *Contr. fr. movibilis ; moveo, I move.*  
**MOLESTUS.** *Moles, a heavy mass.*  
**MOMENTUM.** *Contr. fr. movimentum ; moveo, I move.*  
**MULTIPLEX.** *Multus, much ; plico, I fold.*  
**MUNICEPS.** *Munia, duties ; capio, I take.*  
**NATURA.** *Nascor, I am born.*  
**NIHIL.** *Ne, not ; hilum, a little thing.*  
**NEGOTIUM.** *Ne (nec), not ; otium, leisure.*  
**NEMO.** *Ne, not ; hemo (homo), a man.*  
**NEQUAM.** *Ne, not ; quam (rem), anything.*  
**NIMIUM.** *Ne, not ; mirum, wonderful.*  
**NOLO.** *Ne, not ; volo, I wish.*  
**NOMEN.** *Nosco, I know.*  
**NONÆ.** *Nonus, ninth (before the Ides).*  
**NULLUS.** *Ne, not ; ullus (q. v.), any one.*  
**NUMEN.** *Contr. fr. nuimen ; nuo, I nod.*  
**NUNC.** *Novumce : novum, new ; -ce enclitic.*  
**NUNTIUS.** *Contr. fr. novi-ventius ; novus, new ;  
 venio, I come.*  
**OBSES.** *Obsideo (ob sedeo), I blockade.*  
**OLIM.** *Ille (olle), that.*  
**OPIFEX.** *Opus, a work ; facio, I make.*  
**OSCEN.** *Os, a mouth ; cano, I sing.*  
**OSCILLUM.** *Dim. of os, a mouth.*  
**PARRICIDA.** *Parens, a parent ; cædo, I kill.*  
**PARTICEPS.** *Pars, part ; capio, I take.*  
**PERICULUM.** *Perior, I try.*  
**PAUPER.** *Contr. fr. pauper : paucus, a few.*  
**PENATES.** *Root, pen, within.*

PERDUELLIO. Per ; duellum=bellum, *war*.

PERPETUUS. Per ; peto, *I seek*

PHILOSOPHIA. φίλος, *a friend* ; σοφία, *wisdom*.

PONS. Pono, *I place*.

POSSUM. Potis sum, *I am able*.

POSTIS. Pono, *I place*.

POTESTAS. Possum (q. v.), *I am able*.

PRÆCEPS. Præ, *before* ; caput, *a head*.

PRÆTOR. Contr. fr. prætor : præ, *before* ; eo, *I go*.

PROVINCIA. Contr. fr. providentia : pro, *for* ; video,  
*I see*.

QUAM. Qui, *who*.

QUARE. Qua re, *by which thing*.

QUESTOR. Contr. fr. quæstor : quæro, *to look for*.

QUIN. Qui, *who* ; ne, *not*.

QUINCUNX. Quinque, *five* ; uncia, *a twelfth part*.

QUIRITES. Inhabitants of Cures, *a Sabine town*.

QUOTIDIE. Quot, *as many as* ; dies, *a day*.

RASTRUM. Rado, *I scrape*.

RATIO. Reor, *I think*.

REGULUS. Dim. of rex, *a king*.

RELIGIO. Relêgere, *to read again* ; or, religare, *to bind*.

RORARI. Ros, *dew*.

ROSTRUM. Rodo, *I gnaw*.

SACERDOS. Sacer, *sacred* ; do, *I give*.

SALTEM. Contr. fr. salutem, *safety*.

SALUS. Contr. fr. salutis : salvus, *safe*.

SARCINA. Sarcio, *I repair*.

SCILICET. Scire, *to know* ; licet, *it is allowed*.

SECUNDUS. Sequor, *I follow*.

SECURUS. Sine, *without* ; cura, *care*.

SENATUS. Senex, *an old man*.

SEPTENTRIO. Septem, *seven*; triones, *ploughing oxen*.

Hence, the constellation of the Wain.

SIGILLUM. Dim. of signum, *a sign*.

SIN. Si, *if*; ne, *not*.

SINCERUS. Sine, *without*; cera, *wax*. Hence, *pure*.

SINGULI. Semel, *once*.

SODES. Contr. fr. si audes (audies), *if you (will) hear*.

SOLLERS. Sollus=totus, *the whole*; ars, *art*.

SOLLICITUS. Sollus=totus, *the whole*; cieo, *to disturb*.

STIPENDIUM. Contr. fr. stipendium: stipis, *a gift*;  
pendo, *I weigh*.

SUMO. Contr. fr. sub imo (emo), *to take under*.

SURDUS. Contr. fr. se (sine), *without*; aurus, *an ear*.

TEMPLUM. Contr. fr. tempulum: τέμνω, *I cut off*.

TEMPUS. τέμνω, *I cut off*.

TORMENTUM. Contr. fr. torquimentum: torqueo, *I twist*.

TRIBUTUM. Tribuo, *I assign*.

TUTUS. Tueor, *I look at*; hence, *defend*.

UBI (cubi). Qui.

ULLUS. Contr. fr. unulus, dim. of unus, *one*.

URBS. Urbo, *I mark out with a plough*.

UT (cut or cuti). Quod.

VANUS. Contr. fr. vacanus, *empty*: vaco, *to be empty*.

VECTIGAL. Vectus: veho, *I carry*.

VEL. Imperat. of volo, *I wish*.

VELOX. Volo, *I fly*.

VESPER. ἑσπερος, *the west*.

VIDELICET. Vide, *see*; licet, *it is lawful*.

VIRTUS. Vir, *a man*.

VOLUCRIS. Volo, *I fly*.

VOLUPTAS. Volo, *I wish*.



LONDON: PRINTED BY  
SPOTTISWOODE AND CO., NEW-STREET SQUARE  
AND PARLIAMENT STREET

3



the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million, from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1995. The public sector has also become an important employer of women, with 5.5 million women employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 4.5 million in 1980.

There are a number of reasons why the public sector has become an important employer of women. One reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of women in its workforce. In 1995, 88% of the public sector workforce were women, compared with 78% in 1980. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are traditionally held by women, such as teaching, nursing, and social work.

Another reason why the public sector has become an important employer of women is that it has a high proportion of jobs that are part-time or flexible. In 1995, 22% of the public sector workforce were employed on part-time or flexible contracts, compared with 12% in 1980. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are traditionally held by women, such as teaching, nursing, and social work.

A third reason why the public sector has become an important employer of women is that it has a high proportion of jobs that are well paid. In 1995, the average salary of a public sector employee was £18,000, compared with £15,000 in 1980. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are traditionally held by women, such as teaching, nursing, and social work.

There are a number of other reasons why the public sector has become an important employer of women. One reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are secure. In 1995, 88% of the public sector workforce were employed on permanent contracts, compared with 78% in 1980. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are traditionally held by women, such as teaching, nursing, and social work.

Another reason why the public sector has become an important employer of women is that it has a high proportion of jobs that are well located. In 1995, 22% of the public sector workforce were employed in London, compared with 12% in 1980. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are traditionally held by women, such as teaching, nursing, and social work.

A third reason why the public sector has become an important employer of women is that it has a high proportion of jobs that are well matched to the skills of women. In 1995, 88% of the public sector workforce were employed in jobs that required a degree or higher qualification, compared with 78% in 1980. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are traditionally held by women, such as teaching, nursing, and social work.

There are a number of other reasons why the public sector has become an important employer of women. One reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are well paid. In 1995, the average salary of a public sector employee was £18,000, compared with £15,000 in 1980. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are traditionally held by women, such as teaching, nursing, and social work.



